The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Publishing Company, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; served by carriers (per week 15 cents; subscribers mail (per Year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 in advance), $3, in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25, postage paid; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club. The money must always accompany the Order, or no Subscription can those terms be furnished from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial Newspapers (editions). 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1875. NO. 132.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senator McNeill Introduces a Bill for the Pavement of City Streets.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO.

Bill of Mr. Christy for the Co-operation of the State in the Work.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 9, 1875.

The Senate passed the following bills finally: Requiring Recorders to keep general index; Appropriating the amount required to pay the contracts for refitting the two houses; To prevent the sale of liquors near soldiers' encampments.

The following passed second reading; Supplement to the act to establish an Insurance Department; To authorize turnpike and plankroad companies to abandon part of parts of their roads to local authorities; Prescribing the manner in which railroad, turnpike and plankroad corporations shall consent to hold their charters subject to the new Constitution.

An act providing for the incorporation and regulation of insurance companies was reported from Senator Chalfant returns.

The following bills were reported: Preventing cattle from running at large; Providing for the measurement and inspection of timber. [It provides for the appointment, by the court of any county, of a measurer and inspector of timber, with power to inspect all timber offered for sale and reject the unsound. The bill does not apply to lumber, but timber only.]

The following were read in place:

Mr. Cutler—To refund to the Keystone Bank, of Erie, the amount in excess of the tree mill tax levied in 1870.

Mr. Payne—Giving courts discretionary power over costs and counsel fees in cases contested wills.

Mr. Turian—Giving uniformity to divorce decrees made in other States; also authorizing president judges to appoint reporters and fix their compensation.

Mr. Jones—Conferring additional jurisdiction on orphan's courts.

Mr. McClellan—Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens of mortgages.

Mr. Ermentrout—Authorizing the holding of separate courts at the same time in counties having two or more law judges.

Mr. Wood—Regulating the practice of medicine. [This bill was framed by the Joint Special Committee.]

Mr. Newmyer—Authorizing State banks to receive deposits.

Mr. McNeill—Relative to the pavement of streets in cities and providing the manner of payment therefor. Following is the bill:

SECTION 1. In addition to the powers at present conferred upon cities, the councils of any city in the State, when proposing to grade or pave any street or part thereof within the corporate limits, whereof the estimated cost shall exceed twenty thousand dollars, may provide that the cost shall be payable by said city in instalments, not more than the ten first of which shall be payable within thirty days of the completion of the work, and the others annually thereafter, with interest from the completion on the unpaid instalments.

SEC. 2. For the purpose of providing means for defraying the cost of said improvements, Councils may issue bonds or other obligations of said city to the amount of the cost, bearing interest and payable in such sums and at such dates as funds can be realized for the instalments aforesaid. Said bonds may be issued at the completion of the work, or during its progress, to an amount not exceeding half the value of the work done, and the balance at its completion. If issued during the progress of the work, interest on the same shall be added to the total cost.

SEC. 3. At its completion the cost shall be ascertained in the usual manner. Thirty days' notice of the payment of each instalment shall be given, as in other cases of grading and paving. It shall be the duty of the City Solicitor to collect the bonds or Common Pleas a plan indicating the said street or part thereof improved, the names of the parties assessed, their frontage and assessments, and said assessments shall, six months after the completion of the work, be entered as liens in said court.

SEC. 4. If any instalment is not paid within thirty days' notice, the City Solicitor shall proceed on the lien to judgment by *scire facias* for the amount unpaid and interest and five per cent. attorney's commission, with the right to issue writs and *levari facias* to collect the instalment due, and each subsequent instalment.

SEC. 5. Said assessments shall be prior liens of the property named, shall remain liens until fully satisfied and shall not be affected by judicial sales, except as much thereof as the proceeds of such sale shall be sufficient to discharge and pay; and the means and powers for the collection thereof shall be the same as now used in cases of grading and paving.

SEC. 6. All moneys received on said instalments shall constitute a distinct sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of said bonds or other obligations and interest, and to no other purposes.

SEC. 7. The Councils of any city may apply this act to any street or part thereof now under contract, the estimated cost whereof amounts to the limit fixed herein.

HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Irwin—Providing for the incorporation and regulation of banking companies.

Mr. Jamison—Relative to challenging jurors.

Mr. Durling—Instructing Congressmen to secure the amendment to the Homestead law.

Mr. Baily—Relative to judicial sales and liens and mortgages.

Mr. Hollenbeck—Supplement to the act fixing the salaries of State officers.

Mr. Barnett—Requiring the audit of the accounts of school boards and the publication thereof.

Mr. Toner—For the better regulation of the school districts of the State.

Mr. Christy—Authorizing letter carriers in cities to deliver notices of protest; also relative to judgments and stay of executions; also in reference to the improvement of the Ohio river, as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever the United States shall begin the improvement of the Ohio river by means of locks, navigable dams and adjustible chutes, the consent of the State of Pennsylvania is hereby given to the acquisition by the United States, by purchase or by condemnation, in the manner hereinafter provided, of any lands, buildings or other property necessary for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lockhouses, chutes, and other necessary structures for the construction and maintenance of slackwater navigation on said river; and the said United States shall have, hold, use and occupy the said land or lands, buildings and other property, when purchased or acquired as provided by this act, and shall exercise jurisdiction and control over the same.

SEC. 2. If the United States shall determine to take the lands, buildings, or other property necessary for the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act, and cannot agree with the owner or owners of such land, buildings or other property for the compensation to be made for such taking, the Court of Common Pleas having jurisdiction in the county where such lands, buildings or other property are situated, shall, upon application by either the United States or the owner or owners or any one in behalf of either, appoint three disinterested freeholders to ascertain and determine the amount of compensation to be paid to such owner or owners, who shall make a report to the said court of their award on or before the first term next after their appointment; *provided*, that the said United States shall not be authorized to take possession or use or occupy the lands, buildings or other property taken, under the provisions of this section, until the amount of said award shall be paid to the owner or owners thereof; *provided further*, that the said court may set aside the report of said viewers upon being satisfied that the amount of said award is excessive.

SEC. 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously injure any of the lands, buildings or other property acquired or held under the provisions of this act, such person or persons shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars, and to an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both or either, at the discretion of the court; said offence to be prosecuted and punished in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The six hundred dollar exemption bill was reported from committee with a negative recommendation.

The following were reported favorably, as committed: The act to provide for the publication of the tenth volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society; Supplement to the game laws, and a supplement to the Act of 1834 relating to the compensation of county treasurers.

The following passed first reading: Exempting persons receiving full pensions from taxation; Supplement to the Insurance Department laws of 1873, providing for the adjustment of the tax on premiums of outside insurance companies; Authorizing burgesses and town councils to levy and collect gas and water tax; To remove all disabilities prohibiting aliens from purchasing, holding and transmitting real estate; Fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under the compulsory arbitration laws; Authorizing the holding of orphans' courts by other than regularly commissioned judges, in certain cases; To provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing the jury wheels, and in the custody thereof; Supplement to the several laws relating to State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, amending the 15th section, so as to assign the revenue derived from the taxation of the capital stock of railroad, canal and transportation companies to the exclusive use of the sinking fund, and all other State taxes to the general revenue fund; Directing the manner in which the costs of Allegheny county shall detail one or more judges to hold criminal courts, and validating the assignments heretofore made; Relative to days of grace on negotiable paper; The Senate Kidnapping bill; Senate bill declaring the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church to be the legal successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and authorizing the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former; Senate supplement to the law of 1836, authorizing writs of *quo warranto* in certain cases; Senate bill to provide for the surrender of the franchises of turnpike or plankroad companies over portions of their road within the limits of incorporated cities or boroughs; Supplement to the act dividing cities into three classes, regulating the passage of an ordinance providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities; Authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of sinking funds to redeem the same; Defining and punishing certain offenses in all said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class.

Mr. Christy's Stay of Execution bill was reported favorably this afternoon, and three thousand copies ordered printed.

Mr. Wendt presented the petition of 1,800 citizens of Beaver county in favor of the repeal of local option, but he and his colleague are against the repeal.

The House held two sessions to-day.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1875.

Both Houses having resolved to adjourn on the 18th of March, and not to allow any bills to be read in place after March 4th, no local bill, or bill for the repeal of a local law, can be received of which the thirty days' notice required by law was not published on or prior to February 4th. It is therefore now too late to get up any more attempts at local legislation.

The Attorney General having decided that no person whose term as Alderman, in Pittsburgh, has not expired, can run for Alderman at the election to be held on the 16th, without first resigning his present office, it is held by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, I understand, that such resignations may be made at any time before the election takes place, and will be regarded as good if sent to the Governor, as required by law, before the 16th. Resignations, where an election has to be held to fill the vacancy created thereby, must be handed in thirty days before the election, in order that the requisite notices may be given; but as resignations now made of Aldermanships in cities in which, under the new Constitution, there is to be but one Alderman elected in each ward will not create vacancies, they may be received whenever offered.

The House, which started off, on Friday last, in the direction of actual work, has tonight taken the back track and maintained its unique reputation as the champion do-nothing Assembly of this country. It commenced its session at seven o'clock, and is still, at half-past ten, in session; but it has done nothing, in all that time, but wrangle and squabble. It started off with a struggle over the question as to whether it could dispense with the reading of the Journal; then it revived the old quarrel of last week about the correctness of the Journal in the Wolfe case; and after fighting over that battle for the fourth time, and refusing to make the Journal correct, Mr. Rodgers got in his minority report on the repeal of the Local Option law. A motion was made to recommit the majority report, pending which a motion to adjourn was made, on which the ayes and noes were called. Thus, three and a half mortal hours were spent in the attempt to do nothing, and the attempt, although it involved a great waste of time, was highly successful.

It is reported that members of the majority in the House threaten that, if the Republican Senate will not agree to extend the session, they will refuse to pass the annual appropriation bills. That would be the consistent thing for them to do. Their measure of guilt would then be full, and they would earn the deep condemnation of the entire Commonwealth. I can think of nothing that would so clearly put them in their true light before the people. Besides refusing to attend to the public business that has been pressing upon them now for nearly six weeks, their additional refusal to pass the appropriation bills, thereby crippling the schools, the reformatory and charitable institutions of the State, and the State government itself, would justly subject them to the execrations of the people. Let them try it, if they dare, and they will soon find out what folly it is to disbelieve in a hereafter.

The House has again acted upon bills on first and second reading to which there was no objection. Some fifteen bills were thus put forward one stage. None of them of any importance sufficient to require discussion. One, introduced by Mr. McClellan, authorizes anyone to erect a structure for the purpose of a ferry across the side of a public road, upon his farm, and to receive an annual abatement from his road tax for it of three dollars, so long as he keeps it in good order. The trough must be at least twelve feet long, nine inches wide and six inches deep. Supervisors are also authorized to put up troughs wherever a stream crosses a public road.

There is considerable talk going on over the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. It is proposed to hold the State Convention in May, and the nominations suggested, so far, for State Treasurer, are B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Alonzo Wilcox, of Elk; John Allison, of Mercer; Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington; Andrew Stewart, Jr., of Fayette; Edward Scull, of Somerset; Mr. Wolfe, of Union, and others, and I have also heard Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, named, and Mr. Flenniken, of Greene. The material to choose from is all first-class, and the convention can hardly make a mistake in choosing any one contained in this list.

The three bills which are looked upon, here, with most interest, are the Pipe Line bill, the Boom bill, and the New County bill. The Boom bill is a project to reduce the tolls on logs in the boom on the west branch of the Susquehanna at Williamsport, by repealing the authority given in 1871 to increase the tolls, and the Attorney General having ruled it unconstitutional, as an amendment to a charter, which is forbidden, its fate is thereby sealed. The New County bill must also be counted as dead, I think, and it will not probably be pressed. The Pipe bill is not so strong as it was. Philadelphia is dead against it, and within the past few days there has been a strong developement of opposition to it from the Oil regions. Mr. Anderson, of Crawford, will, on Wednesday, present a large number of remonstrances against it from leading men and interests in the oil section of country. SPECIAL.

PARKERSBURG.

Attempted Suicide at the Occidental Hotel—A Newly Married Physician Shoots Himself in the Head—A Mysterious Love Story.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., February 9, 1875.

Dr. Reuben A. Vance, son of Judge Alexander Vance, of Gallipolis, Ohio, attempted to commit suicide here last night by shooting himself in the head. It appears that he was married a few days ago, in New York, to a very estimable young lady, connected with some of the best families of that city. At that time he was suffering from slight aberration of the mind, caused by drink, and as he appeared to be getting worse it was deemed best to send him home to his father's, to be taken care of by one of the New York Metropolitan police, in undress but carrying his badge, mace and credentials, accompanied the doctor. They put up at the Occidental Hotel, in a double bedded room. The Doctor, before leaving New York, had been deprived of everything that could be used to his injury, and on the way hither had become quite tractable and manifested nothing like a spirit of mischief. His guardian, however, carried with him a pair of handcuffs which he put, with his revolver and valuables, under his pillow. About two o'clock this morning he was aroused by the doctor's speaking to him, and gradually working his way over towards his bed, when, in a moment, and before a single movement could be made to intercept him, he snatched the revolver from under his pillow and discharged a barrel into the top of his head. He fell back insensible and bleeding profusely. A doctor was called in, but could not find the bullet. By morning Dr. Vance had recovered sufficiently to walk a little and to eat his breakfast, and it was pronounced safe to take him home as fast as possible. He started this morning at ten o'clock by rail to Portsmouth. The following note was found on the table in the room after the occurrence, written in a very nervous hand:

Col. John L. Vance:

I assure you and the world and Anna that I die asserting her innocence. Who can have started such stories? I die loving her.

(Signed) REUBEN A. VANCE.

FIRE RECORD.

Steubenville—$2,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., February 9, 1875.

The storehouse, ice house and water tank of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad were destroyed by fire today. The loss is about two thousand dollars, with no insurance.

The Carnival was celebrated in Little Rock yesterday, for the first time.

Tilton's Cross-Examination.

His Relations with Bowen, Oliver Johnson and the Woodhull Inquired Into.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The suit of Theo. Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was resumed to-day. Promptly at eleven o'clock, all parties concerned being present, the cross-examination of plaintiff was continued.

He said: When I gave Moulton my wife's letter, on the 30th of December, it was not to be used unless for the purpose of fetching Beecher, should he refuse to grant me the interview; the letter was not written for the purpise of being used in this way. The object of that interview was to protect Elizabeth from any mortal knowing of the controversy between Bowen and Beecher. I was not afraid that Beecher would give publicity to their relations. I received two notes from Bowen, one from him as publisher of the *Independent*, and the other as President of the Brooklyn Union Association, notifying me of my engagements being annulled. I went down to see Moulton about these letters; Moulton was not there, and I sat down to write an answer to Bowen; Moulton came in and we had an interview, which continued until we went out into the street; when I first saw Moulton I didn't invite him out-of doors; I do not think I walked the street for many hours that night.

I began to prepare the letter of January 1st, to Mr. Bowen, on the previous night, and it was finished the next day; there was nothing in that letter about Beecher's relations to Mrs. Tilton or myself; all that was designedly left out; Mr. Robinson advised me to say nothing about it, and, following his advice, I took out of the letter certain fiery phrases. I showed the letter to Mr. Ford on Sunday morning when I was writing it; the letter was not then in a completed state, but the essence of it was the same as it is now; he did not advise me to strike out any portion of it; I did not know that Ford stood in the relation of trustee to one of the ladies referred to in my letter to Bowen; there was no word of disparagement of my wife in the original draft of this letter, and I never for one moment thought of introducing her in it. On one of the first days in January I handed this Bowen paper to Moulton as soon as a copy was made of it; when I gave this letter to Moulton I did not express any desire to have a settlement with Bowen; before this I gave Moulton a note and told him I wanted my affairs with Bowen settled as soon as possible; I asked him at this time to be one of three arbitrators to settle; I do not remember their having chosen other arbitrators; he desired to be consulted the whole case to his care, and I gave him the power, in consequence of this request. I do not remember having spoken to Bowen from the time I left him in the office of the *Union*, in 1870, until some time in 1872. Mrs. Tilton was informed of my interview with Bowen on the 26th of December, but she only knew of them in the light of business relations. Mrs. Tilton knew that if Bowen and I drove Beecher out of his pulpit all the world would know the cause; it was on account of Mrs. Tilton's anxiety and solicitations that I had an interview with Beecher. Mr. Moulton went to Florida after this serious illness, its culmination being about the 1st of January, and his recovery was very slow; I received on his dismissal, however, on his sick bed, like a general in his tent; the designs of Moulton and his labors were for the purpose of keeping the matter of the scandal secret.

I never suspected Beecher of giving Mrs. Woodhull any of their secrets, nor did I suspect Moulton, as he was above suspicion. When I went to see Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1871, she mentioned to me nearly all the extravagant stories which she published in November, 1872. At that time she did not give me any of her authorities; I had not any thought that the words "eminent teacher," mentioned in her statement, would be understood to mean Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The card itself did not convey that impression to my mind, but her threat to publish the names terrified me. Perhaps a month after the close of Brooklyn might have known, but not the general body of the public; I presume that small circle enlarged as time progresses; I presume I think information was obtained by Mrs. Woodhull indirectly from the lips of Mrs. Nathan R. Morse; the stories were not known to me, but not from mine, Mr. Moulton's or Mr. Beecher's. When I spoke of this story, I never spoke to Mrs. Tilton's disparagement, but I did to Beecher's. I told Mrs. Morse for Mrs. Tilton's protection I would have allowed him to go to destruction four years ago, if necessary, rather than bring Ward Beecher in my life. I was under no obligation to keep secret with reference to Rev. H. W. Beecher; I selected whom I would speak to and to whom I would tell them what I saw fit; it was from Mrs. Morse's leakage that that story came to Mrs. Woodhull, and I told Mrs. Morse the story; Mrs. Morse told Mrs. Woodhull I knew she would tell the whole world. (The laughter which this answer provoked, irritated Judge Neilson, who said if the laughter was continued he would adjourn court, as it caused serious interruption to the proceedings.)

The witness then continued: Up to this time I don't know that Moulton made any effort towards a settlement of my affairs with Bowen; I never took any advice as to a colleague to say claim against Bowen, but I did take legal advice as to the legality of my contract with Bowen, and whether they were worth $70,000; the method of breaking the contracts was half the salaries and half the percentages, which went to make up the $7,000; I did not take any advice as to Bowen's defense to make the payment of this money, for he had no defense; Bowen was anxious for arbitration on account of the storm which had been raised on account of the charges against Beecher; I never saw Bowen from the period when I left his service in 1870, until he paid me in settlement of my claims in 1872.

The last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull was in April, 1872, at which time she designed to vilify and blacken the names of several ladies connected with the woman's suffrage movement. This article was the "Tit for Tat" one; I knew all the ladies, more or less, whom she designed to attack; I saw Mrs. Woodhull when I was acquainted with her very often; sometimes at her house, and often at her office; I saw her also at my house; think three times, also at Moulton's house, Sunday going down to Coney Island with her, but did not bathe with her; I remember Mrs. Woodhull and her husband coming to my house on a Sunday evening, where she stopped all night and part of Sunday. I never remember being in the water with her, though she always kept me in hot water in this affair; I do not remember showing her any documents relating to Beecher.

I do not know where Mrs. Woodhull got her reference to the Catherine Gaunt letter sent me by my wife; I never talked with her about it; never showed her the letter; she never got this information from me, but must have got it from other persons, as I never stated it to her. I remember being in the Communist procession in New York; I was not there with Mrs. Woodhull, but was there with my friend John Swinton, with whom I walked arm in arm; I did not know until the procession was over that Mrs. Woodhull and her party were there; that procession was in honor of young Rossel, who was put to death by the French Government; I did not know he was executed for the murders of the Chief Justice of France and the Archbishop of Paris; I considered that he was a pure young man and a martyr; I honored him; I did not carry the banner on that occasion, but if I had I would have considered it an honor that no man need be ashamed of. It may have been one month after that Mrs. Woodhull to Long Island, and went once rowing with her and her husband on Harlem river; I do not remember that it was on Sunday; Mr. Evarts here intimated that the hour for recess had arrived.

Judge Neilson said he had just received a note telling him that yesterday parties standing behind the jury were making observations about the case in their hearing. The Judge admonished the parties, and directed the officers to see that no such thing occurred again.

Mr. Evarts suggested that the space behind the jury box should be cleared. If any Ward Beecher in my life. I was under no obligation to keep secret with reference to Rev. H. W. Beecher; I selected whom I would speak to and to whom I would tell them what I saw fit; it was from Mrs. Morse's leakage that that story came to Mrs. Woodhull, and I told Mrs. Morse the story; Mrs. Morse told Mrs. Woodhull I knew she would tell the whole world. (The laughter which this answer provoked, irritated Judge Neilson, who said if the laughter was continued he would adjourn court, as it caused serious interruption to the proceedings.)

The witness then continued: Up to this time I don't know that Moulton made any effort towards a settlement of my affairs with Bowen; I never took any advice as to a colleague to say claim against Bowen, but I did take legal advice as to the legality of my contract with Bowen, and whether they were worth $70,000; the method of breaking the contracts was half the salaries and half the percentages, which went to make up the $7,000; I did not take any advice as to Bowen's defense to make the payment of this money, for he had no defense; Bowen was anxious for arbitration on account of the storm which had been raised on account of the charges against Beecher; I never saw Bowen from the period when I left his service in 1870, until he paid me in settlement of my claims in 1872.

The last time I saw Mrs. Woodhull was in April, 1872, at which time she designed to vilify and blacken the names of several ladies connected with the woman's suffrage movement. This article was the "Tit for Tat" one; I knew all the ladies, more or less, whom she designed to attack; I saw Mrs. Woodhull when I was acquainted with her very often; sometimes at her house, and often at her office; I saw her also at my house; think three times, also at Moulton's house, Sunday going down to Coney Island with her, but did not bathe with her; I remember Mrs. Woodhull and her husband coming to my house on a Sunday evening, where she stopped all night and part of Sunday. I never remember being in the water with her, though she always kept me in hot water in this affair; I do not remember showing her any documents relating to Beecher.

I do not know where Mrs. Woodhull got her reference to the Catherine Gaunt letter sent me by my wife; I never talked with her about it; never showed her the letter; she never got this information from me, but must have got it from other persons, as I never stated it to her. I remember being in the Communist procession in New York; I was not there with Mrs. Woodhull, but was there with my friend John Swinton, with whom I walked arm in arm; I did not know until the procession was over that Mrs. Woodhull and her party were there; that procession was in honor of young Rossel, who was put to death by the French Government; I did not know he was executed for the murders of the Chief Justice of France and the Archbishop of Paris; I considered that he was a pure young man and a martyr; I honored him; I did not carry the banner on that occasion, but if I had I would have considered it an honor that no man need be ashamed of. It may have been one month after that Mrs. Woodhull to Long Island, and went once rowing with her and her husband on Harlem river; I do not remember that it was on Sunday.

Mr. Evarts here intimated that the hour for recess had arrived.

Judge Neilson said he had just received a note telling him that yesterday parties standing behind the jury were making observations about the case in their hearing. The Judge admonished the parties, and directed the officers to see that no such thing occurred again.

Mr. Evarts suggested that the space behind the jury box should be cleared. If any

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE BILL.

TEN PER CENT. TAX TO BE RESTORED.

Tax on Tobacco, Whisky and Sugar to be Increased.

Tea and Coffee to Remain Free.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Favorable to the Hawaiian Treaty.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Claims Stricken Out.

Select Committee on Mississippi About to Consider Their Report.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D.C., February 9, 1875.

The Hawaiian Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, at their meeting this morning, continued the consideration of the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty. Although there exists in the committee an emphatic opposition to reciprocity treaties on principle, which view also prevails in the Senate, there is a disposition to take favorable action upon the present treaty, and it is deemed safe to anticipate such a report to the Senate. This action will be solely from a desire to benefit the Hawaiian people, who have always shown their preference for Americans and their country. The committee have prepared a communication asking further information from the Secretary of State upon the treaty, before finally disposing of it.

The Revenue Bill.

Although the members of the Ways and Means Committee are still reticent, it is understood that the main features of the Revenue bill are about as follows: The horizontal tax of ten per cent. is to be restored; tobacco to be taxed an additional four cents, whisky one dollar, and tax on sugar to be increased. Tea and coffee are left as at present, on the free list.

Choctaw and Chickasaw Claims.

The House finally disposed of the Choctaw and Chickasaw claims to-day by striking them out of the Deficiency appropriation bill. These two measures caused the defeat of the bills some time ago, and it was expected that any idea of passing them would be abandoned, but the attempt was again made to-day and the propositions were defeated by much larger votes than before. The principal ground for objection to the payment of these claims if there could be an assurance that the money would go to the Indians, but the fact is notorious to the country that the Indians have made improvident contracts, and that the bulk of the money would go to the lobbyists.

The Mississippi Committee.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate affairs in the State of Mississippi have taken no testimony recently, and will be prepared to consider their report as soon as the testimony previously taken shall have been printed. So far as there is any appearance of opinion up to this time, the indications are that the report will be unanimous.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1875.

FEATURES OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means, today, reported a draft of the tariff and tax bill. It proposes to raise about $30,000,000. Should no modification of it take place before it is reported, the ten per cent. taken off from duties, and restored on the 1st of March, 1872, will be restored. The articles thus to be affected are manufactured cotton, woolen, iron and steel, paper books, India rubber, gutta percha, glass, leather. Tea and coffee are exempted from taxation. Whisky and all kinds are to bear additional duty. The tax on whisky and tobacco will also be increased. The Committee will hold another meeting to perfect the bill.

The majority of the committee decided that sugar and molasses can bear an additional duty of one cent per pound; that tobacco an increase of four cents per pound; that matches should be relieved from tax, and that the tax on spirits should be increased fifty cents per gallon, operating upon all now on hand; but that thirty cents should be imposed on all spirits manufactured after the end of the present year, and the stamp on bank checks to cease at the end of this year. These changes will be incorporated in the bill.

THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is believed to believe that the President will, in a short time, nominate Governor J. A. Campbell, of Wyoming, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

A CARLIST VICTORY IN NAVARRE—SEVEN THOUSAND ALFONSISTS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, February 9.—The Carlist Committee of this city claim to have information that the Don Carlos troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists, the loss of killed and wounded to the latter being 7,000 men. The committee also reports that Don Carlos has issued a congratulatory address to his troops.

MADRID, February 9.—Official dispatches report that the advance guard of the now extreme left of the troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check, owing to the over-confidence of its commander.

The Carlist chieftain Mendiri was arrested fortreason, and shot by the order of Don Carlos.

Count Valmazeda is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba.

MADRID, February 9.—General Moriones has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North.

A LULL IN THE CONFLICT.

HENDAYE, February 9.—The military operations of the Alfonsists in the North have been momentarily suspended. The troops are fortifying themselves in the positions which they occupied in their advance.

LOSS OF ALFONSISTS RECORDED.

LONDON, February 10, 5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News'* telegrams from Spain say the Alfonsists lost 500 killed and wounded and three pieces of artillery in the recent check they received near Estella.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1 A. M., 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Ohio valley, falling barometer, northeast winds spring to southeast, higher temperature, threatening weather and possibly rain or snow. For the Lake region falling barometer, warmer, southeast winds and partly cloudy weather, except cloudy and possibly snow on the upper lakes. For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary and rising barometer, northwest winds, higher temperature and clearing, followed by hazy weather. The rivers will rise below Vicksburg and fall above. Cautionary signals continue at New London, Woods' Hole, Boston, Thatcher Island and Portland, and is ordered for Eastport.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The strike on the Grand Trunk Railway is at an end.

The steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

There was no celebration of Mardi Gras in New Orleans yesterday.

The bond of Pete Crosby, as Sheriff of Warren county, Mississippi, was yesterday approved by the Bard of Supervisors at Vicksburg.

The Boston *Pilot* states that the Pope has raised the dioceses of Boston, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Santa Fe to the dignity of arch-dioceses, and their respective bishops to that of archbishops.

A. T. Whitin has telegraphed from Canada that he will promptly appear before the Committee on Ways and Means and testify concerning his employment by Richard B. Irwin, of Pacific Mail subsidy fame.

The Cincinnal Tobacco Board of Trade has resolved that any advance on the present tax on tobacco would prove injurious to all branche of the trade, unjust to both producer and consumer and ineffectual as a measure to increase the revenue.

The first train was run on the Hoosac tunnel yesterday. It was composed of three gravel cars and a box car, filled with one hundred passengers. The passage was made in thirty-five minutes. The track is not in a condition fit for running regular trains as yet.

Funeral of Senator Buckingham.

NORWICH, CONN., February 9.—The funeral of Senator Buckingham to-day was the occasion of an immense outpouring of the people of Lebanon, the town of his birth. The cities of Hartford, New Haven and New London, the State government and the Senate of the United States were represented by large official and private delegations, and the city was full to overflowing with people from surrounding towns. Among the visitors, were Senators Hamlin, Sherman, Fenton, Washburn and Stevenson, Congressman Hawley, Postmaster General Jewell, Governor Ingersoll and staff, ex-Governors Hawley and English, of Connecticut, President Porter, of Yale College, and Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the United States Senate. Buildings were draped in mourning, and flags displayed at half-mast. The funeral services took place at the Broadway church, and were very impressive. Business was entirely suspended in the city during the afternoon, and the inhabitants all united, by their presence at the services and by public expressions of sorrow, to show their respect for the memory of the deceased.

WILLIAM W. EATON APPOINTED TO FILL THE VACANCY.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 9.—Governor Ingersoll has appointed Senator-elect Wm. W. Eaton, of this city, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4th. Senator Eaton will leave for Washington on Wednesday.

FAILURES IN 1874.

Annual Circular.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, February, 1874.

In presenting our annual circular or review to our subscribers and the commercial public we beg to say that the statistics contained herein have been prepared and compiled with more than usual care, and that their reliability may be depended upon. What they present may in truth be regarded as actual ascertained *facts*, with nothing of conjecture or inference about them. If they should be found, therefore, to differ from anything of the kind already published, there need be no hesitation about accepting their accuracy, as we have not allowed our zeal to be *first* before the public or to outrun our discretion. If such data possess any value at all in determining the course or shaping the policy of business men, the value of this consideration cannot be overrated, for unless the foundation be all right the superstructure must necessarily be faulty.

In the figures presented some anomalies are apparent which it would be difficult to account for under any general rule, and we are compelled to leave them to the ingenuity of our readers. No doubt the causes in some instances are so purely local as to make it uninteresting to the general reader to attempt to trace them; as for example, why the number of failures should be greater in 1874 than in 1873 in States like Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c., &c., and less in Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, &c., &c. Without further introduction or speculation, however, we submit the figures, giving in juxtaposition corresponding return for years 1874, 1873 and 1873.

FAILURES FOR 1873 AND 1874.

STATES.	1874. No. of Fail's.	1874. Amount of Liabilities	1873. No. of Fail's.	1873. Amount of Liabilities
Alabama	38	$ 963,000	32	$ 1,337,000
Arkansas	22	1,406,000	17	407,000
California	68	2,571,000	70	1,300,000
Connecticut	161	2,296,000	104	1,622,000
Delaware	27	378,000	31	603,000
Dist. of Col.	18	256,000	13	240,000
Florida	14	226,000	10	193,000
Georgia	118	1,845,000	67	2,113,000
Illinois	232	3,859,000	175	3,196,000
Indiana	167	2,207,000	111	2,201,000
Iowa	161	2,054,000	104	1,917,000
Kansas	94	988,000	94	823,000
Kentucky	102	1,875,000	125	2,197,000
Louisiana	99	1,429,000	74	2,881,000
Maine	90	1,903,000	80	782,000
Maryland	140	1,691,000	93	1,229,000
Massachusetts	416	10,690,000	359	11,724,000
Michigan	296	4,477,000	248	3,917,000
Minnesota	60	1,020,000	61	944,000
Mississippi	66	1,556,000	79	909,000
Missouri	175	3,961,000	138	3,987,000
Nebraska	42	521,000	22	311,000
New Hamp.	52	256,000	51	518,000
New Jersey	184	3,894,000	119	2,252,000
New York	1,000	29,000,000	839	11,724,000
New York city	280	20,564,000	201	20,740,000
N. Carolina	66	1,000,000	47	1,000,000
Ohio	228	6,360,000	199	4,027,000
Pennsylvania	445	12,000,000	317	8,000,000
Rhode Island	40	1,128,000	31	1,121,000
S. Carolina	36	901,000	27	891,000
Tennessee	76	1,450,000	42	509,000
Territories	28	1,000,000		
Texas	73	986,000	38	
Vermont	30	228,000	23	262,000
Va. & W. Va.	68	1,127,000	61	1,000,000
Wisconsin	111	1,554,000	125	2,186,000
Total	4,069	$121

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875.

ANOTHER meeting of the creditors of JAY COOKE and Company will be held, to-morrow, at the United States Court room, Philadelphia, to finish the examination of the bankrupts.

YESTERDAY afternoon the first train was run through the great Hoosac Tunnel. There were no especial exercises, nor will there be until the arching of the tunnel is completed and Massachusetts gets ready to have her big celebration. The question now is—what will they do with it?

THE strike of the Fall River operatives appears to be weakening. Meetings of the strikers are still held, and expressions of determination to stand out are still made, but a decided disposition to accept the inevitable before long, is discernible. It is to be feared that they took even less wisdom than money with them, in their lockout.

AND now another "reform" idol is in peril of dethronement. Charges have been formally presented against Governor TAYLOR, of Wisconsin, of alleged misdemeanors committed whilst holding the office of President of the State Agricultural Society, and the Executive Board of the society has appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

IT IS NOW apparent that the abolition of the moiety system, while perhaps it may have cured an exceptional abuse which had crept into an indispensable system, destroyed the only effectual preventive of smuggling, and reduced our revenue many millions per annum. It is affirmed that goods to the extent of two millions of dollars were recently smuggled across the Canadian frontier in a single day.

THE annual report of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad shows the gross earnings during 1874 to have been $3,506,919 28; the gross expenses $2,428,132 01; net earnings $1,068,787 27; net decrease in revenue in 1874, $335,147 92; net decrease in expenses, $975,177 83. The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 777,275, and in 1874, 680,163, showing a decrease of 97,110, or about 12¼ per cent.

EVERYWHERE there is the same complaint among the people of the incompetency and do-nothingness of Democratic Legislatures. The Ohio press is now engaged in telling the law-cobblers of that State some plain truths, and calling on them to adjourn before making yet more sorry spectacles of themselves than they have already done. They have now been in session upwards of two months, and have almost absolutely nothing to show for the time and money expended.

THE Democracy of Connecticut are reported to be greatly embarrassed in the selection of a standard bearer to head the State ticket in lieu of Governor INGERSOLL, who has positively refused to run again. A number of prominent leaders have been named for the position, but it is said that they peremptorily decline the proffered honor—not being anxious for the distinctions of martyrdom. All the present indications presage the success of the Republican ticket by a handsome majority.

"THIS trick of stealing the livery of heaven for the purpose of masquerading, is as old as Satan himself."—*Post.*

This observation of our contemporary has reference to the equal rights declaration contained in the national Democratic platform of 1872. The course adopted by the Democracy since has thoroughly demonstrated the fact that the declaration was a fraud, intended solely to catch votes. It is only in the light of these explanations that the full significance of the *Post's* remark can be properly understood.

ACCORDING to the Springfield *Republican*, it is expected in Connecticut that Governor ENGLISH will appoint Senator-elect EATON to the vacancy caused by the death of Senator BUCKINGHAM. The latter was a staunch and earnest Republican, but the present Executive of that State is a Democrat, and EATON was one of the ugliest and most venomous copperheads to be found in the whole North during the war. Hence, perhaps, his appointment by the Governor deserves to be considered only as a mere matter of course.

IT LOOKS vastly as though Sunset COX, who exerted himself so strenuously to shield the Hon. Prevaricator BROWN, of Kentucky, from censure in Congress, the other day, were himself guilty of trifling with the veracities. Mr. COX recently affirmed with emphasis, from his seat in the House, that he never saw, never read, and never signed, the minority Ku-Klux report of some three years ago, whereas the official record incontestibly proves that he did all of these things. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind."

THE State, Congressional, Councillor, and other nominations, have been made by both parties in New Hampshire, and the campaign may now be said to have fairly opened. The election is too far off to predict the result with any certainty, but the Republicans are animated by high hopes of victory, notwithstanding the iniquitous gerrymandering of the State to which the Democrats resorted immediately on their accession to power. We trust our friends realize the importance of the situation, and will leave no stone unturned to secure success.

THE complete failure of the Democratic House of Representatives of this State to meet the expectations of its friends is exciting the attention of the Democratic papers, as well as the Republican. The Bloomsburg *Columbian*, Mr. BUCKALEW's paper, is particularly severe upon it for its shortcomings as "the first Legislature under the new Constitution." "If," says that organ of the ex-Senator, "we are to judge the present Legislature like disease, by the symptoms it exhibits, no reform need be looked for." Certainly not, we should say, at least not so far as the Democratic House of Representatives is concerned.

THE efforts which, acting upon the advice of their Northern friends and allies, the rebels of the South have for the past few weeks made to prove that no necessity for the presence of United States troops existed at New Orleans or elsewhere, but that everybody had accepted the situation in good faith, have at length proved too much for the actors in the play—simulation and hypocrisy not being their forte. The New Orleans *Bulletin* of the 6th instant, unable longer to restrain its repressed hatred, came out in a double-leaded editorial of over a column in length, from which we extract the following precious morceau, as illustrative of their lamb-like disposition:

"Patriots of the North, let the voice of Grant's victims in Louisiana warn you in time. Arm yourselves without delay; band yourselves together in military array; organize by States, and have your worthy and trusty leaders chosen. Let those who love liberty know each other, and get used to concerted action. Put aside funds, munitions and stores enough for a prolonged campaign. Be ready when duty demands it to take the field in such numbers as to crush out tyranny before it becomes supreme. You can depend upon more of the old soldiers of the armies who fought for the Government and Union, if you organize and prepare in due season. Your country, your fatherland, and that alphabet whose encroachments, plain intentions of your enemies, call for active preparation. In the name of liberty, we conjure you to heed this warning and be ready."

GOOD AND BAD NOMINATIONS.

No Democratic convention has ever yet withdrawn its nominees because they were bad. Whatever may be the character of its candidates, the party always sticks to them, through thick and thin. It may admit the worthlessness of its candidates, when driven into a corner, but it cannot be driven into changing them.

This has been demonstrated in the case of the Aldermanic nominations in Philadelphia, made for the pending February election. It is generally admitted that the nominees are, as a class, unfit for the places to which they have been named; but the City Committee resolutely refuses to entertain a proposition to change them. The Democratic City Club, an organization composed of the very best material in the Democratic party in that city, sent a committee of seven, on Saturday last, to consult with the City Committee on the subject of these nominations. This committee of the Club pointed out to the City Committee that six of the sixteen candidates for Aldermen were totally unfit for the place, some of them being under indictment, and the rest having a record odorous enough of evil to exclude them from the support of all decent men. The City Committee heard them and then, by a vote of 14 to 13, refused to take any action in the matter!

The party organization has therefore proclaimed itself unable or unwilling, or both, to strike confessedly bad men off its ticket. The worthlessness of the six candidates is tacitly admitted; but the party has nominated them, and the party must stick by them. How, else, is the party to be kept together? The fact is admitted, as between A and B, that these six nominees are criminals and undeserving men in all respects, but as between the party and the public, they are held up as saints and as thoroughly deserving of support.

The inference is that no such thing as "Reform," or honesty in selecting good men for office, need be looked for from the Democratic party. It is not an agency for securing good nominations. It never was noted for making them, and it stands up, if anything, more heartily and unitedly for a bad, than for a good, nominee. If the politics of the country are ever to be reformed or made better, it can never be, and never will be, by the agency of the Democratic party. It stands by its candidates, bad or good, and cannot be brought to change front even by the squeamishness of those respectable Democrats whose stomachs refuse at the dose they are asked to swallow.

The Republicans of Philadelphia nominated fifteen men on their general ticket for Aldermen, and the Union League, after subjecting each of the fifteen names to a thorough scrutiny, has passed thirteen of the fifteen as first class and worthy of support. It objects to but two of the lot, and brings no charges of bad character against even these. This indorsement is evidence of the care taken by the Republicans in making their nominations, and shows that the party is much more worthy of public confidence than the one which has nearly half its nominees rejected by its own men.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The persecution of Mayor MCCARTHY, in the name of Mayor BLACKMORE, having been brought to an end by the death of the latter gentleman, it is to be hoped that the petty business will henceforth be abandoned, and that the persecutors will learn to submit to accomplished facts as to something which cannot be overcome.

For all this outcry about the illegality of the February election in 1874 had but one object, and that was the gratification of a personal hostility to Mayor MCCARTHY. The men engaged in it wanted a new election, not because that of last year was illegal, but because its results did not suit them. There were seventeen mayors elected, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the third Tuesday of February last, as well as innumerable other city officers; and the case of all of them stood upon precisely the same basis as that of Mayor MCCARTHY; yet against none of them was any action taken. He, alone, was singled out; not because he, alone, was illegally chosen; but because he, alone, was obnoxious to the learned Thebans who fortified themselves with cheap legal opinions against his right to his place.

If there had been, on the part of these persecutors, any real desire to settle the legal principle involved, they had abundant opportunities for doing so other than the case of MCCARTHY afforded. Philadelphia elected a Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and Solicitor, last February, and their terms began on the first of December following. Why was not the question raised in *their* case? It could have been heard and determined, and an appeal taken through the Supreme Court and disposed of, long before this, and in time for securing intelligent action, under the decision so obtained, by the people at the ensuing February election. That was an opportunity ready-made to the hands of these men who profess to be so eager to settle a great legal question; but they ignored it as if it had never existed.

Again: Mr. O. PHILLIPS was chosen Mayor of Allegheny city at the last February election, and his term began on the first Tuesday of January, 1875, one month in advance of MCCARTHY's term. Why was not the question raised in *his* case? The Supreme Court began its January sitting at Philadelphia at that time, and the decision of the local court in PHILLIPS' case, if it had been sought for, could have been reviewed by the Supreme Court in time for the approaching February election. If we are told that our Reformers could not be expected to go to Philadelphia to raise a test case, we answer that here was one right at their hands, and waiting for their action. The fact that the opportunity given in this PHILLIPS case was not availed of, shows conclusively that the men who have been pursuing MCCARTHY have not been seeking to settle a judicial question, but to gratify their malignity toward an individual.

We think we have shown, in our previous discussion of this question, that there is not now and never has been any force in the legal objections raised to MCCARTHY's election. If there had been, the frequent opportunities for testing the principle involved would have been improved, and other legal minds, outside of Pittsburgh, would have been impressed with it. To no one of the great lawyers of the State, except in this city, has it ever occurred to question the legality of the election in February, 1874; the whole discussion has been confined to a precious little coterie in this bailiwick, and its members have simply sought to veil their personal malignity under the guise of a disputed question of constitutional interpretation, which no one else, anywhere, was smart enough to see in the same light or astute enough to comprehend in the same way.

It is time, therefore, that this personal persecution, disguised under legal pretenses, should cease. The men who raised these legal pretenses were either not in earnest, or were too blind to see their other chances of testing them, or they did not know how to manage their case. In either instance, they should be ashamed of their present position, and abandon a course which has so far done them no honor, and has simply subjected them to the suspicion that it is a personal and not a legal issue, they have been trying to settle.

LOUISIANA.

The rejection, by MCENERY's men, of the proposition of compromise made by the Congressional Committee on Louisiana affairs, clearly proves that there is no earnest desire for peace on the part of the Louisiana Democrats. The Congressional Committee pointed out a method by which the whole controversy could be settled, and peace and prosperity restored to that State. The Democrats were to have the House, the Republicans the Senate, and KELLOGG's government was to be recognized. The Democratic members of the House, acting upon their own unbiased impulses, agreed to this by a vote of 39 to 25; but MCENERY interposed his veto, and the scheme has since been rejected by those who have professed an anxiety to bring order out of chaos, and regularity out of confusion. The Republicans were willing to comply; it was the Democrats, alone, who refused to accede to a proposition at once practical and decisive.

The Democrats of Louisiana reject this proposition because it destroys the programme of the new rebellion. It deprives the party of a grievance, and blocks the way of that armed conspiracy against the Government of which the outbreak in Louisiana was the first manifestation. The Government must be captured in 1876, and that cannot be done if the Louisiana case be settled amicably now. The party wants war, not peace, and Louisiana must be kept in a turmoil, in order that the rebels of the South may have it as the rallying point of their new resistance to the General Government.

We trust, however, we have heard the last of the reproaches heaped upon the General Government because of its failure to adopt practical measures in Louisiana for restoring it to a peaceful condition. Here was a practical measure suggested, which was fair enough in its details to receive the approval of a majority of the Democratic members of the Legislature; and it is rejected, at the last, not because it was not fair or practical, nor because it was unworthy of support, but because it left MCENERY out in the cold, and deprived the Northern Democracy of their pet grievance.

We trust, also, that the Congressional Committee, having shown their willingness to adjust an unpleasant difficulty upon fair terms, will return home and spread before the people a correct statement of the facts in this Louisiana case. We had a white washing report from its sub-committee; and, since that, the full committee has gone over the ground thoroughly and knows whereof it is called to affirm. Let it tell its story plainly, concisely and honestly; and then let the National Administration and the party stand firmly by it. There has been child's play enough with this Louisiana case. The time has come for acting upon it wisely and firmly; and if the worst comes to the worst, and loyalty can be got into the breasts of the Louisiana nabobs only by ramming it down their throats, let us stand prepared to see the ramming down process resorted to and adhered to until it is finally and completely successful.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ohio made 1,159 couples happy last year, by divorcing them.

The American Fish Commissioners are in session in New York city.

No need of any more expeditions to discover the North Pole. It is here.

Fruit croakers are now in order. First upon the list are the peach croakers.

The *Tribune* boasts of its "independence." It is indisputably free from any moral bias.

Beecher is said to practice daily with a pair of Indian clubs. Why don't he give one of them to Tilton?

England made over five thousand tons of arsenic last year, and yet Martin Farquhar Tupper still survives.

Another scandal case has cropped out in the City of Churches. This time the clerical victim is a Catholic priest.

The Boston *Globe* is of opinion that cockroaches live on original ideas. Then that office is'nt troubled with them.

Lakes and bays, rivers and ponds, coves and harbors, that rarely freeze, have frozen this winter in all directions.

The imports of dry goods at New York during the past week were $2,891,711, and of merchandise $3,031,781: total, $5,926,495.

Dead men's shoes. The State Librarian of Ohio hadn't been dead a week before eighty-two people asked to be his successor.

Missionaries in Russia say there is a wonderful demand for the Bible in that empire; much greater than can be supplied at present.

To add to the miseries of Louisiana, counterfeit fifty dollar bills have just been put in circulation in the rural districts of that State.

Illinois has a citizen who seriously declares his ability to rid the whole State of thistles within one year. This'll bear testing.

The first convention of the Christian Associations in Georgia, the Empire State of the South, will meet in Augusta tomorrow.

Ohio very sensibly proposes to permit persons to serve on juries in criminal cases who have read newspaper reports appertaining thereto.

Chicago has discovered a sure cure for pauperism. They have introduced the small-pox into the poor house, and it is working to a charm.

The noted E. P. Hammond is now busy with his evangelizing work in California, with the customary excitement and addition to the churches.

A new caprice among ladies who are proud to consider themselves fashionable is the use of Irish linen paper for all ordinary correspondence.

The Knoxville *Whig* approaches resurrection. The parson has faith to the extent of $1,000, and other parties will furnish the remaining cash necessary.

The disagreement between "altitudinarians, latitudinarians and platitudinarians" foments with more or less activity throughout all the Episcopal Church.

A new Michigan law provides that any person injured *by being shot from a gun* may bring an action for trespass. But suppose they can't collect the pieces?

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a prayer for the Admiralty, to be said or sung at the launching of all men-of-war. A seasonable addition to the liturgy.

Interest in those Massachusetts silver mines increases. A part owner in one lode has been offered $750,000 for his interest and refused, demanding $1,000,000.

The great fun of sleighing parties consists in putting more people in a sleigh than it can possibly hold, and then having the driver sit generally upon the crowd.

The Connecticut Prohibitionists are determined to sink some money in a newspaper venture, and $15,000 has been subscribed towards a new daily at New Haven.

Arkansas exempts mining and manufacturers from taxation for the next seven years. This should give a great impetus to those two important branches of industry.

The *Christian Advocate* is getting raked by the brethren fore and aft for publishing a sermon that certainly wouldn't pass in a total abstinence society, for preparing cider for bottling.

It has been discovered that common wood charcoal is a powerful means of destroying the foul gases of sewers, while the mode of its application is a matter of but little embarrassment.

Sunset Cox wants to investigate Mulleti's contracts. He has never forgiven him for not putting a greater number of Democratic workmen on the pay roll of the New York postoffice.

Large numbers of a new kind of bird have made their appearance out West. They are nearly the color of the cat bird, larger than the blue bird, but not quite the size of the robin.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents shows that 13,600 patents were granted last year, which is the largest number ever granted in one year, except 1869, when about 14,000 were issued.

They talk of passing a law giving the Postmaster General power to designate express trains on which letters and daily papers shall be carried, and compelling railroads to carry them on trains so designated.

That historic $7,000 that figured in "Subsidy Pom's" defeat for re-election as Senator from Kansas, a couple of years ago, lies still unclaimed in the State treasury. Why not turn it into the grasshopper fund?

The exportation of alcohol from the United States to Europe, which amounted to about 42,000 barrels in the year 1873, has now dwindled down almost to nothing, and the domestic trade is correspondingly depressed.

And now they profess to have discovered that it was really Gen. Bate, and not Andy Johnson, who was elected down in Tennessee; Bate having received two votes that, in the excitement, were not properly recorded.

The United States Rolling Stock Company has just held its annual meeting in New York. The company was organized for the purpose of renting locomotives and cars to such railroad companies as desire them.

PERSONAL.

Queen Victoria has offered to make Mrs. Gladstone a peeress in her own right, while Mr. Gladstone has again been offered, and has again declined, a seat in the Upper House.

The astonishing purity of Tilton's language, the limpid phrases in which his answers flow, and the cautious yet immediate conception of his replies, make him in another way as phenomenal as Moulton.

Gen. Sheridan has sent a letter to the Methodist Preachers' Association at Boston, thanking them for their recent vote indorsing the President's Louisiana policy, and his own action in enforcing it.

Queen Victoria has granted a pension of £50 a year to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcieri, the faithful servant of Lord Byron, celebrated in the writings of the great poet, as well as in those of Moore, Rogers and Shelley, by the name of "Fita."

The recent statements by G. H. Colton Salter, of New York, ex-United States consul to China, regarding the rich coal fields existing on the Yank-tse-Kiang river, have aroused so much interest in California that he has been invited to go there and help organize a company to explore the river, and starts in a few weeks for that purpose.

An Oswego county, New York, paper recently received the following notice for publication, signed "Sophia Baker:" "I forbid any Lady to marry Henry smith for he is engaged and sent for his intend wife to Carthage and he has not showed his face and if he gets married I will arrest him and put him in stay prison or 2000 dollars fine in cash."

Here is a new anecdote of Butler. Shortly after the conviction of Professor Webster, of Harvard College, which set all New England agog, Butler was rodghly examining a professor witness in a case, when one of the opposing counsel indignantly interfered, and said perhaps he didn't know whom he was dealing with. "Perhaps he does not understand that a Professor of Harvard College is a distinguished person," said the counsel, with lofty sarcasm. "Oh, yes," said Butler, promptly, "I know all about them: we hung one of them the other day."

Among the many other things told about the chief actors in that Brooklyn trial is a story that, before the case began, Tilton, Beecher and Moulton went into active conference, and that the two former will continue the practice. Beecher gets up at five o'clock, takes a cold bath and afterwards exercises with dumb bells for half an hour. Then he spends another half hour pummelling a sack filled with sand. Another half hour is spent with Indian clubs, after which he takes a smart walk to Prospect Park and repeats a dozen times the ascent of the hill where the Prospect Tower stands. He eats porterhouse steaks when he returns home and washes them down with Dublin porter. In this way he has reached the strength and muscular vigor of a prize fighter. Tilton has gone further and superadded to all this prize ring practice in a private parlor.

AMERICAN NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The True System—Industrial Education and the Beneficial Results It Would Produce in the Development of the Resources of the Country—Second Paper.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In no age of the world, perhaps, has there been a time so progressive in all of the departments of science, art, education, manufactures, agriculture and exploration, as well as in the civil and religious liberty of the various nations of the earth as the present. But our great minds, in their investigations and experiments, must not forget that much has already been done, and that no real advancement can be made, without a thorough knowledge of what has been accomplished.

It would be absurd for Tyndall to attempt to enlighten the world upon any of the truths of science and philosophy that have already been discovered and recorded by the great men who have preceded him, and it would simply be a waste of time and labor for him to undertake the work of original discovery before first having acquainted himself with the history of science and philosophy. So in the inventions of labor-saving machinery, and the improvements upon those already in use, and artizans who wish to be masters of the situation, and become progressive workmen and inventors, must not forget that there has been such men as Watt, Stephenson, Arkwright, Fulton, Whiting and a host of other intelligent, sturdy workmen, whose biographies make the history of the great inventions and improvements of labor-saving machinery.

In no department of human exertion is there greater necessity for a thorough knowledge of its history than that of education, and among no other class of workers in the interest of human progress is there a greater deficiency in this respect than among teachers. The teacher's profession, as a rule, is one of hap-hazzard—no science, no system, no definite conception of the work in hand. They go on from day to day, and from generation to generation, in the old beaten paths made for them by their predecessors, without a thought on their part (many of them) that the age is a progressive one, and that the work of the school room should be adapted to the wants and demands of the times; or that such eminent teachers and exemplars as Ascham, Montaigne and Pestalozzi have ever lived.

We are satisfied that nine-tenths of the existing errors in our systems arise from the want of this familiarity with the history of education. Many methods have been tried and found wanting, while many others have proved eminently successful. Experiments have been made, some of which have proved beneficial, while others have been very injurious to the rising generation of the particular nation or school of experimenters. The machinery in use in some of our schools is out of date, and some and unpractical as Newcomen's first steam-engine, or Wyatt's first invention for spinning by rollers, and they are only in need of Watts and Arkwrights to put them in perfect working order. It cannot be expected that all teachers should be competent to detect the evils in our educational systems, and be able to invent new methods, and effect reforms as circumstances may require; but they should bring that skill and knowledge into the profession, which will enable them to adopt the best methods, and by reading and observation keep pace with those of their craft who come to be leaders and reformers.

We do not propose in these papers to give a history of methods, and review in detail the principles upon which our educational reformers based their systems, as our present purpose is to excite a general interest in the subject on the part of our school boards and legislators.

National education—education fostered and controlled by the State—is a subject that is now agitating the minds of our statesmen in Europe and Great Britain, and next to civil and religious freedom, it is the most important subject that can engage the attention of American statesmen. Even China has been aroused from her lethargic sleep of nearly four thousand years, and is now studying with all eagerness the great problem of education, and its history in Europe and America. Japan, too, a nation almost as ancient, is making rapid strides in national education. These countries have for some time had commissioners in Germany, France, England and the United States, and with a discernment worthy of more enlightened nations are comparing notes and profiting by the experience of all these nations, by adopting such features of their educational systems as seem to be best adapted to their own requirements. Is there not a lesson here for us? Has the United States ever sent a commissioner to examine and report upon the excellent educational systems of the German States, or any other foreign nation? If so, we are not informed; we have read no such official reports. It is true the eminent statesman and educator, the late Horace Mann, and some others have visited European schools and made such reports, and they have proved very valuable for the guidance of educators in the higher departments of education. Commissioner Eaton, in his report of 1872, has also gathered much valuable information from private sources.

Judging from the haste with which several of our States put through bills of compulsory education, to the neglect of more important measures, we fear we shall have to accuse our learned American legislators of some of the short-comings of our educators named above. While we would not willingly put a straw in the way of any measures that will secure the greatest possible diffusion of knowledge in the United States, still, we deem all attempts at compulsory education in the present hasty and undeveloped stage of public instruction as premature and therefore inexpedient.

We must not argue that because Prussia, Holland and other older nations have been successful in compulsory measures, that we will prove a success in this country. We believe that statistics will show that in Massachusetts and some other States where it has been attempted, that so far as securing a higher per cent. of attendance than Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States with well regulated free schools is concerned, it has proved a failure; and like many other unpopular and unwise laws upon our statute books has become a dead letter. The idea of compulsion in matters of appetite, education and religion appears to be repugnant to the people of this country; and to the mind of the writer, compulsory education should only be attempted when all other means have failed.

In New York, where they are just now trying to enforce the compulsory system recently passed, it has been shown that the advantages already afforded are inadequate for the accommodation of those who were eager to avail themselves of the opportunities offered before the passage of the compulsory law. It would be well for the legislators of Pennsylvania to study well whether wise legislation on other measures, looking to a modification in her educational system, so as to adapt the schools to the wants of the people, with some additional facilities in industrial education, will not sooner secure the education of every boy and girl in the State, than it could be done by compulsion.

In our next paper we shall give a brief review of the present state of education in France, Belgium and the German States, with observations on the advantages of the different systems, and their beneficial results in the affairs of the nation.

PROGRESS.

PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1875.

Building Railroads.

In a lecture, a few days since, on the mania for building railroads, Charles Francis Adams furnished some very interesting facts concerning the construction of railroads in this country and in Europe. It appears that in 1844, in England, in a single season, schemes were set on foot which involved an expenditure of £340,000,000, an amount equal to the whole interest-bearing debt of the United States. The mania in the United States, in his judgment, existed from 1868 to 1873, during which construction jumped from 3,000 to 7,000, and then to 8,000 miles a year. The States of Michigan, Kansas and Illinois were taken as illustrations of the effect of the mania. In Michigan 1,000 miles were built in twenty-eight years, and then 1,700 miles in the next four. In that State their men roads failed to earn their interest by the sum of $2,700,000,. In Illinois during eleven years, between 1867-'68, the construction averaged 85 miles a year; in the next five years it averaged 664 miles. Of the 3,300 miles of road built in those years, not three hundred were apparently profitable. But Kansas afford the most extraordinary illustration of the fury of the mania. With 430,000 people only it had more miles of railroad by a third than Massachusetts, and none of it was prosperous.

The Grangers were regarded by him as the best friends of the holders of railroad securities, because they had almost suspended the building of any new railroads.

From the statistics it appears that, in accordance with past experience, in about four years more the country would grow up to its present railroad system, and it would become healthy and profitable.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., has a Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, which is eighty nine years old. Out of 19,111 commitments to the county prisons in 1874, the agent of the society procured the release of 2,561 persons by an amicable settlement of their cases, and without defendants the ends of justice and with the consent of the authorities and prosecutors, who were convinced that the detention of the prisoners was unnecessary. It cost only $135.35 to do this, and the taxpayors of Philadelphia county were saved $30,202 48, the sum which would have been spent for the support of those 2,561 persons in jail during their term. Among the number were 17 insane persons and 67 children, who had been committed with their mothers. The interference of this aid society has saved hundreds of families from being broken up and children from being plunged into evil associations. It must be conceded that this Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons is doing a good work for prisoners and for taxpayers. The same work can be done in other cities.

Sam Ward's amusing story about the fifty-two pig's ears, comes back from the papers west of the Mississippi as a statement of fact on his part, that there were fifty-two members of Congress within his knowledge who shared the Pacific Mail subsidy.

Improvement of the Ohio.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

An article headed "Improvement of the Ohio," which appeared in your paper of the 4th inst., deserves some notice. The writer seems to think the plan proposed by Major Merrill for the improvement of the Ohio river, should be adopted without any hesitation or investigation, being, evidently, impatient and out of humor with Congress for not at once coming down with the money necessary in his opinion to do the work. While I am slightly interested, and perhaps as anxious to see something done to make that stream more reliable and safe for the transaction of the vast trade of the country, were I in Congress, sent there by the people to legislate for the best interests of the public, I would perhaps be as cautious as they now seem to be, before voting millions of the people's money without having some practical demonstration to satisfy me that the money thus spent would not, instead of being an improvement, prove a serious obstruction. If space would permit, a picture might be drawn of the disastrous consequences to the city of Pittsburgh, to the capital and mining interests of the Monongahela Valley, in the event of the failure of that or any other plan after dams have been erected, which would prevent the free passage of the large fleets of coal sent to the Southern market on every rise."

"It seems hardly possible" (says the writer) "to impress an idea upon men capable of such supreme folly as this; if they can't do better than this, let them keep their $50,000," &c. The plan proposed by Maj. Merrill, he says, for improving the Ohio, "is one which can be properly tested only in the Ohio, the Monongahela being slacked from the mouth to Morgantown, and there is no fit space between the dams already on that river for trying such an experiment" (mark the word experiment,) "and if there were, the Monongahela is in no respect like the Ohio. It is a sluggish stream," he says, "with a fall of less than a foot to the mile. An experiment there would demonstrate nothing as to the applicability of the scheme proposed for the Ohio." It is evident, from this, that the writer makes bold assertions, or is not acquainted with the Monongahela river. It is true, as he says, that the Monongahela is a sluggish stream, at least that portion that is slacked; it is true, also, that that part of the river has not quite a foot of fall to the mile; nor has the Ohio, at all places, got a foot of fall to the mile, and I would suggest that when the Ohio is obstructed by dams, as it would have to be before the proposed plan he speaks of could be tested, it would be equally as sluggish as the Monongahela. But why say there is no point between the dams on the Monongahela to try the experiment? Why go between the dams, as the very first thing to be done in order to try it would be to erect a dam—in which this adjustable chute would have to be placed—in order to test the practicability of it? Common sense would at once suggest the propriety of placing it in one of the dams already built. But further: if it is not desirable or agreeable to the wishes or interests of the Navigation Company to test in any of the dams on the Monongahela, or if, as he says, there is not fall enough, why not place it in the dam now in contemplation? I think if the writer of that article will take a trip to Morgantown he will find a good portion of this river he speaks about not yet slacked, and he will also find that that portion of the river has more than a foot of fall to the mile, if that is any object or advantage in a thorough test. More than this, still, he will find the Government engaged at the present time in erecting a lock and dam, to aid in the completion of this improvement. After this is completed, it will be necessary to construct one or two more dams before the improvement is complete to Morgantown. If Congress, in their wisdom, think it prudent and better to expend a small sum to perfect and mature plans to consummate this desired object, rather than hazard the obstruction of this useful highway at a fearful cost, and the Monongahela Navigation Company think it would not be to their interest, or that of the public, to accept of this aid from the Government on the conditions proposed, how easy, and at what trifling cost, either of time or money, could it be applied in the dam the Government is now erecting below Morgantown. The same parties that have the supervision of this dam would also have the control of the Ohio river improvement; how easy would it be to construct and adjust the two together. Any imperfection would here be detected and remedied, and enable the engineers to proceed intelligently to the improvement of the Ohio.

"If Major Merrill's plan is worthy of being tested, let it be tested on the spot," he says, "where it is proposed to be applied. If it stands that test, we shall know how to appreciate it." All very true; but suppose it did not stand the test, how then? The money so expended would amount to nothing in comparison to the loss by obstruction to the business and resources of the country. The writer asks, "why should the Navigation Company be asked to bear half the expense of an experiment in which it has no direct interest?" Why not, have they not a direct interest? Suppose, for instance, this experiment is tried in No. 1 dam, and proves a success, as it probably would; would it not be a cheap way of adding facilities for the transaction of the fast increasing business on this improvement, now taxed to its utmost capacity? The writer says he can see no reason for throwing this burden upon the Monongahela Navigation Company. This might be regarded in a different light; it might be regarded as a judicious appropriation, as lifting that much of a burden from the shoulders of the company, at the same time amply paying the Government for the small sum in the way of practical knowledge, as aiding the company this much in furnishing the public necessary facilities for transacting the business on this river.

He says: "This stingy, grudging, conditional giving is unworthy of Congress. If they offer $50,000 for this purpose, it is evident they recognize the necessity of doing something, and are ready and willing to do it." The difference between Congress and him is, the first is prudent, cautious and willing to act when satisfied what is needed, while the latter wants to go into the matter unprepared, without regard to cost or circumstances.

We contend that the test can be made as thorough at dam No. 1, or the one under construction below Morgantown, either, as at any other place; and with the amount and in the way proposed. The prospective benefits to be derived, he says, from the improvement of the Ohio to the Monongahela improvement are too remote to warrant the levy of such a tax on that company. This we leave that company to decide.

"If you can't do better than that, keep your $50,000. If you don't do as I think you ought to do, do nothing at all," seems to be the argument of the writer. When the Navigation Company refuses to accept the conditional offer, or it is made clear that the experiment (for experiment it is) can't be wisely made somewhere elsethan in the Ohio, it will then be time to consider the propriety of placing any uncertain or doubtful structure in that stream. M.

LOCK No. 4, WASHINGTON Co., Pa., February 8, 1875.

The printers of Knoxville have congratulated General Burnside on his election as Senator from Rhode Island. They remember his kindness in going to East Tennessee to deliver an address for them the last Fourth of July.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERGER, Chairman. JAMES PARK, Jr., Vice President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. S. MCCLURG, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Robert Hamil, T. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Geo. Cochran, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

We have this day disposed of our Produce Commission Business, at 187 Liberty street, to Messrs. J. WILBERT and W. K. WALLACE, who will conduct the business hereafter under the firm name of WILBERT & WALLACE. Sears. WILBERT & WALLACE are hereby authorized to settle all accounts due to and owing by the late firm, also all personal accounts.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

To Our Friends and Customers.

Thanking them for their patronage so liberally bestowed upon us during the past eight years, we heartily recommend our successors to your favorable notice.

W. H. GRAFF & CO.

MESSRS. W. H. GRAFF AND A. R. CARPENTER, having bought the large Produce Shipping Business of Messrs. TEDTT & HYDE, and to be late GEO. E. POTWIN, 1 Mt. Vernon, State, will remove their stock over.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Firm of REED & HARRISON, Proprietors of the Star Fire Brick Works, was dissolved by mutual consent February 1st, 1875. A. REED retiring. Thebusiness will be settled by S. P. HARRISON.

W. A. REED.
S. P. HARRISON.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have, this day, February 1st, 1875, entered into a Copartnership, under the name and style of

HARBISON & WALKER,

For the Manufacture and Sale of

FIRE BRICK.

They will have charge of the property known as the STAR FIRE BRICK WORKS, and continue the business of the same, at the corner of Twenty-second and Railroad streets.

HAY WALKER,
S. P. HARBISON.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1875.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, AT 165, 167 and 169 Fed

Dry Goods of Ev

DRESS GOODS, &c.,

From Lowest to Finest Qualities.

At 25c, Extra Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 37½c and 50c, Very Superior Black Alpacas, best value yet offered.
At 62½c to 75c, Extra fine Black Mohair Alpacas, much less than usual prices.
At 87½c, Black Empress Cloth, decided Bargains.
At 90c, Black Empress Cloth, still finer.
At 87½c to $1 00, most remarkable Bargains in Fine Black All-wool Cashmeres.
Finest Black All-Wool Cashmeres, at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
New Tycoon Repps, Delaines, Plaids, &c.
Choice Colors in Cashmeres, Alpacas, &c.
Fine Dress Goods, of every description.
Children's Dress Goods, in great variety.

AT 12½ CENTS TO 25 CENTS.

UNSURPASSED BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Remnants and Short Lengths of Dress Goods, at very low prices.

EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,

Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Woolen, Paisley and Fine Shawls.
Mourning Shawls, of all kinds.

ALL AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

LUBBERS'

LIST OF

WINES,
BRANDIES,
HOLLAND GINS,
WHISKIES
AND ALES!

FOREIGN CHAMPAGNE.

Veuve Cliequot Ponsardin; G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry; G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Dry Verzenay; Charles Heidsieck, Piper Heidsieck, George Goulet; Fleur de Vigne, F. Schleifer & Co.; Vin Imperial Carte d'Or.

DOMESTIC CHAMPAGNE.

M. Werk & Son's Golden Eagle TM.; Werk & Son's Dry Golden Eagle; Island Queen, Golden Eagle, Sparkling California, Golden Leaf Sparkling Catawba, H. Piper & Co., Grape Leaf Sparkling Catawba, Prize Medal, Sparkling Napoleon.

FRENCH BRANDIES,

FINE ASSORTMENT.

Old Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1830; L. Furland & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.

KITCHEN RANGE BOILER EXPLOSIONS!

PREVENTED BY ANDERSON'S

SAFETY VALVE!

Bailey, Farrell & Co.,

167 Smithfield Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CHILLED AND SAND ROLLS,

Acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Rates.

RE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

askins' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

Office and Warehouse, 83 WOOD STREET, corner Second avenue.

Totten&Co

FULTON FOUNDRY,

or. Twenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

TWELFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

OLLING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

AIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

Ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

ills for Grinding Brick Clay.

Castings Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered. ROLLS TURNED.

Phoenix Roll Works.

AMES B. YOUNG & CO.

Patent Semi-Steel, and Cast Iron

Chill Rolls

SAND ROLLS AND PINIONS,

askin' Patent Double Spiral Pinions

Cast and Finished to Order, at Lowest Current Rates.

st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

ARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

NION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, SHAPED IRON, ROUND IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.

Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EASTERN OFFICE, 87 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Lithographs of Sections and Books of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

L. K. BECKER,

Successor to JARVIS & BECKER.

PRACTICAL

lumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

AND DEALER IN

as Fixtures, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

Pumps and Hose.

02 Smithfield St., 4th Door from Liberty.

PITTSBURGH.

NDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE, Proprietor.

Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes of GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.

Repairing promptly and well done.

Shop—Corner Point alley and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ron City and Siberian Iron Works.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Mice and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

acobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

ITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,

Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833.

ITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

ormerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., ounded A. D., 1835. Manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. Nimick Governors, Brands of Locks and atches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter ales, Grain and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.

Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

orner Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

ENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

Everson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

heet, Bar, Band and Small Iron

Office and Works, Second Avenue,

Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge, PITTSBURGH

Special attention given to FINE SHEET.

NCHOR NAIL and TACK WORKS

Chess, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Nails, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

12 Water Street and 146 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN FITZIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt Attention Given to Filling Orders for Finishers' Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address No. 90 CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

N. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SCRAP IRON, METAL AND STEEL

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON PUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, at Low Rates. Constantly running 2 Sets of Rolling Mill Trains and other purposes. W. Nos. 106 and 108 Liberty St.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

or. Eleventh St. and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

M'Keesport Iron Works,

W. D. WOOD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Planished, Common, Charcoal and Juniata Sheet Iron.

Office 418 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mills & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Youghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER.

No. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

ECLIPSE

SAFETY STEAM

BOILERS!

Stationary, Portable and Marine

5 to 1,000 Horse Power.

The advantages over other Boilers secured by the Eclipse are:

First—Safety from risk of destructive explosion.

Second—Economy in Space and Fuel.

Third—Durability of Material.

Fourth—Convenience of access to every part.

Fifth—Simplicity of Furnace, Connections and Form of Construction.

Sixth—Facility for Cleaning.

Seventh—Freedom from Expansion, Strains and Leaks.

Eighth—Effective circulation attained by the short tubes and large reticrum.

Eclipse Steam Generators are adapted to heavy or slight service, high or low pressure, or steady and unequal work.

The Castings are made of Semi-Steel; the Tubes are lap-welded, the double incline of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for rapid raising of steam, and a perfect arrangement for expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the Improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PAN EVAPORATORS, SHEETING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, PANICPROOF FIREARMS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Fourth Ward Foundry and Engine Works.

THOS. CARLIN,

Manufacturer of STEAM ENGINES, PUMPS, KEYS, SHAKERS, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Sash Weights, &c., &c. Has a number of New and Second-Hand STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

Nos. 188 and 190 Locust, and 37 Sandusky Streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

ROBERT HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Honeycomb, capable of resisting Very Great Strain. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Superior for Forging. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Special DRAFTS on LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON. W. M. STEWART. J. H. KESSHOW. ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE AND ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENESSEE VALLEY

Buckwheat Flour, Very Choice

FOR SALE BY THE CWT. $3 25.

HENRY REA, Jr.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by D. WALLACE.

LUMBER &C.

J. H. MORRISON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

SAWED LUMBER,

BOXES, FLOORING, SAILINGS, LATHS, NAIL KEGS, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 386 River Avenue,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Racks, Trucks, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received.

Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Government, Gold, Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators project their ventures with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin.

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. d

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. H. ICE.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Henry Lloyd, Wm. Ice, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, R. P. Jones, Hugh Stowe, R. H. Hartley, J. H. Bauman, J. K. Moorhead.

SIDNEY E. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safes

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1875.

Reports from bank parlors, to-day, are that the easy moving current of financial affairs is unaltered, and that paper in which faith can be placed is scarce. In general trade circles quietness assigns, except that the oil market is strong and prices have have advance to the neighborhood of $2. Should this advance be sustained, the good results to the oil regions would be beyond calculation; the stagnation which has ruled through both the lower and upper regions would give way to activity and life.

—The skillful management of the French finances following the Franco-Prussian war, and the unusual promptness with which the French indemnity to Germany was liquidated, has inspired the world with confidence in French Government securities. The loan of fifty million Indians which was offered yesterday, brought out bids for an amount largely in excess of that needed. In anticipation of the opening of these bids, large sums were sent to Paris as margins, or to be used in payment of successful bids. As a result exchange has ruled in favor of France, and has caused the daily drain upon the resources of the Bank of England, that has in turn created so much disturbance in our home gold market.

—We have received from New York, under date of February 1st, the following circular:

A need has long been felt and expressed by the banks and bankers of the interior for a closer and more reciprocal relation between them and the moneyed centers of the East.

To bring about this relation and supply them with the facilities so necessary for their customers and render secure their moneys placed in New York, it is proposed to establish an institution in the city combining the elements of safety and accommodation.

This institution to be under the control and management of such banks and bankers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and of such other States taking stock therein.

The stock to be incorporated under the banking laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of one million dollars; one-half of the amount subscribed to be paid in on the 1st of May, 1875, the balance thereof in equal instalments in three, six and nine months thereafter.

The liability of stockholders in banks "not of issue" under the New York State law, extends only to amount subscribed.

It is designed that the loanable resources of this institution shall be employed in discounts for the stockholders. Surplus funds not required by such stockholders to be invested in United States securities, so as to be readily converted when needed.

The object is to accomplish for banks and bankers what they offer for their customers; to bring borrower and lender together, and thereby remove unnecessary delays, and the expense of keeping large accommodation moneys idle to meet the great contingencies of lenders, and the interior borrowers.

The directors to be eleven in number, and chosen proportionately in the States named, from the most prominent bankers.

Carefully guarding the requirements of the State laws under which this bank is to be organized, it will be managed by a manager, secretly to the bank superintendent, and copies of the same, in addition to monthly statements, will be furnished to stockholders desiring the information.

The plan proposed guarantees complete security to both stockholders and depositors, while it at the same time prevents an undue accumulation of funds in the commercial centers, the effect of which has been so often felt by banks and bankers of the interior. It also enables the latter sections to relieve each others' wants, by having the surplus moneys of one section promptly transferred to another, thereby largely increasing the volume of business done by banks and bankers, and the public and the capital employed in such banks obviating the frequently recurring straining of the latter sections.

Such an institution will go far to relieve a paralysis of money interests like that we have just witnessed, and will be a valuable principle of mutual support and protection. It is well known that the heavy losses sustained by the country banks in the recent panic, were largely the result of distrust on the part of the people in, and lack of confidence in, bankers.

The project has been submitted to a large number of bankers, from whom it has received approval and promises of co-operation.

We respectfully ask your careful consideration of this circular, and should you favor it with approval by you it will receive your indorsement and substantial support.

This circular is signed by numerous bankers from various parts of the country, who seem in earnest in their attempt to form attank in New York, in the management of which they shall be personally interested. Its success is somewhat problematical. The fact is that the management of such an institution must of necessity pass into the hands of residents of New York, for the daily meeting of the board could only be attended by persons in that city. It would hardly be expected that such a bank would advance money on securities that would not be acceptable in other New York banks. And any banker in good standing can now borrow at the market rate from his New York correspondent, such money as he needs on approved collaterals. It proposed that the stockholders are to be banks and bankers, and that the funds shall be loaned (only) to them, or invested in United States bonds. Now, the truth is that very few bankers are borrowers, and the fact that a banker is a habitual borrower is strongly against the character of his business and management. The true theory is that banks are institutions for the purpose of lending money, not for borrowing it.

The character of the securities held by country bankers, generally, is such as precludes their being used as collateral in New York, for they are usually notes of their customers, taken in small amounts and payable at the place of issue. The inconvenience of handling such collaterals, the cost of collection, the necessary want of knowledge on the part of the New York managers of such a bank as to their character, standing, and strong arguments against the facility of successfully carrying out the proposed plan.

The same effort has been made by ex-Comptroller of the Currency Clark to start a hugh national bank in New York on the same basis, but without success.

—The trustees of the Wood's estate, in bankruptcy, have made a full and concise report of their management of the affairs of the concern since they took charge of it. They suggest the only practicable way to stop expenses and save to the creditors the full value of the remaining assets, and that is for the creditors to form a company and take said property and business—one of the millsand furnaces at Wheatland, Pa., would not bring twenty-five per cent. of their cost, and if sold, any profit that there is in the property would accrue to the purchaser; whereas, should the creditors form a stock company and hold the works until a revival of business, they would gain all the profit that there is to be reaped from the most valuable portion of the assets. The settlement of the affairs of the estate to the satisfaction of the creditors, is a thankless undertaking and one which the trustees express their willingness to resign to the creditors themselves. A cash dividend of ten per cent. has been declared on the claims proved. A detailed statement will be found in our local columns.

—The New York *Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of a private note from Col. Thomas A. Scott, in which he assures the editor of that paper that over 90 per cent. of the obligations incurred by himself and his associates for the construction and equipment of the part of the Southern Pacific Railroad now in operation has been paid, and that the remainder will be promptly protected as it matures. The essential point of this statement is that, in view of these facts, the grant of a subsidy to his southern railroad is not necessary to protect him from the sacrifice, as has been widely believed, and has been stated in the *Tribune* and other newspapers. The *Tribune* gladly takes great pleasure in giving Col. Scott's statement to the public.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has received, since the passage of the act January 14, applications for the organization of twenty-five new national banks, with a total capital of $2,725,000, as follows:

Two in Maine, $150,000; two in Massachusetts, $250,000; two in Connecticut, $300,000; thirteen in Pennsylvania, $1,700,000; one in New Jersey, $75,000; three in Kentucky, $300,000; one in Illinois, $50,000; one in Iowa, $50,000.

Applications for an increase of capital are as follows:

From Maine, $300,000; Vermont, $150,000; Massachusetts, $150,000; Connecticut, $350,000; Pennsylvania, $160,000; Ohio, $100,000; Total, $1,585,000.

For increase of circulation, applications for a total of $2,000,000 have been made, $1,300,000 in Massachusetts, $500,000 in Connecticut, and $200,000 in Rhode Island. Since the passage of the act, legal tender notes have been deposited to reduce circulation to the amount of $1,291,500, as follows:

New York, $590,585; Illinois, $228,310; Indiana, $100,000; Wisconsin, $125,000; Massachusetts, $62,000; Missouri, $41,500; other States, $186,605.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

February 9, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114⅝		
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120	120	120		120½	
5-20's, 1862	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝		116⅝	
5-20's, 1864	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜		117⅜	
5-20's, 1865	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛		120	
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝		119⅝	
5-20's, 1867	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝		119⅝	
Registered 6's, 1881	119½	119½	119½		119½	
10-40's, 1868	120	120	120		119½	
10-40's, registered	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞		117⅞	
Currency 6's	119½	119½	119½		119½	
New 5 per cents	113	113	113		113	
Western Union Tel.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73⅛
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼	34¼		34¼	33¾
Panama	113	113				
Adams Express	89½	89½	89½			
Wells-Fargo Express	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞			
American Express	56¾	56¾	57			
United States Express	56	56	56		101½	
New York Central	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	98
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Illinois Central	123	123	123		123	
Illinois Central, leased	97½	97½	97½		97½	
Chicago & Northwestern	43⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅛
Chicago & Rock Island				103½	104	104
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	88	88	88	88	88
Cleveland & Toledo	92	92	92		92	
Columbus & Indiana Central	57	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	97	97	97		97	
Harlem	129	129	129		127⅜	
Hannibal & St. Joe	31	31	31		31	30½
Atlantic & Pacific					65	64
C. C. & I. Central					65	65
Tennessee, old					65	65
Do new					65	65
South Carolina, April					30½	30½
Do July					30½	30½
Missouri 6's					96¾	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	95½	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107	....
Reading, sales	50¾	....
United Co.'s of New Jersey	130	131
Oil Creek, sales	12¾	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	62¾	....
Allegheny Valley	90	91
Central Transportation	43¾	44
Empire Transportation	54	55

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 9, 1875.

There is a light trade, and the market is generally unchanged. Values are steady, and we note no material alteration in quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,711	Cheese, lbs	38
Corn, bu	300	Barley, bbls	200
Oats, sks	358	Butter, pkgs	26
Bacon, lbs	150	Hay, bales	107

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are for cars or elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market to-day was rather dull and lower. The weather and condition at the Corn Exchange meeting, at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, but transactions were limited. Wheat was rather quiet with light offerings and not a very strong inquiry. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 45@1 47½ ₱ bushel; extra and Illinois do $1 39@1 42½ ₱; amber do $1 10@1 18 ₱; Ohio and Mississippi valley red do $1 14@1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn was rather dull, at about former prices. We quote at 74@75c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 72@73c for mixed. Oats continue in good demand, with the asking price at 45¾ ₱ bushel; but the bulk of the transactions are at 45c ₱ bushel. We quote 65¼@66c for prime white; 62½@63¾c for mixed. Rye is firm and tending upward; we quote at $1 08@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is nominal. The receipts of grain at the elevator for the past 24 hours have been very light.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, with only a limited jobbing movement. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers. No. 1, white wheat family, $7 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 ₱; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; spring wheat patents $6 50@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour, in 24 pound packages, $5 25; Indian cornmeal, old, $3 75; new $3 40@3 50; cracked corn $4 75@5 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track at $21 50@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $19 00@20 00; interior do $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton. Loose hay is selling at $20 00@27 00 for No. 1; $22 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is strong at $1 15@1 18 ₱ cwt.; coarse middlings $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt.; mixed do $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 30@1 35 ₱ cwt; oatmeal $3 00@3 50 ₱ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at 2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl; $2 25@2 50 for choice; $1 50@2 00 for common to medium.

CIDER—There is fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 30@35c ₱ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 25@28c for common.

TEAS—Are quiet and in fair supply and demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 05 ₱ bushel; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed do $1 50@1 70.

BUTTER—With a good supply the market is easy, and prices were quotable at 28@30c for choice; 22@25c for medium, with no quotable change in this market for the poor to common grades.

CHEESE—We quote at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Sweitzer 16@16½c.

LARD—There is a good demand for strictly fresh eggs, and the arrivals by express are sold readily up to 30c ₱ dozen; mixed eggs are in fair supply at 25@26c ₱ dozen; packing lots limed 20@22c.

POULTRY—The market rules at $1 25@5 00 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 65@70c; mixed Western do 60@65c; in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb, 50@55c, as to quality.

MINOR MEATS—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Trade is rather dull, and is principally in a jobbing way from store at 60@65c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows from store; medium grades 50@55c ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply and quote dried apples at 12@8c ₱ lb, and note sales of a round lot of 5 barrels at 9c ₱ lb. Whisky sold readily firmer at 93c; dried blackberries 10@11c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ₱ lb for choice to prime. Honey has ruled steady at 30@35c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 25@27½c. Medium pickles are quoted at $6 00 ₱ bbl; $3 00 ₱ half bbl.

SEEDS—There is a good demand for clover seed and prices rule firm at 7½@7¾c ₱ lb; 6 25@6 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 20@2 30 in round lots; $2 10@2 25 in a jobbing way.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote at 18@20c by the way at 15@ 16c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 9, 1875.

The oil market continues firm, and since our last report advanced somewhat, United touching $1 80@1 82¾, but subsequently settled back to the quotations of our last report. Refined is steady with a rather easier feeling in the New York market.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 76@1 80 ₱ bbl; Union, do at $1 70@1 75; immediate shipment $1 82½@2 00. Sales of 77,400 bbls at Parkers and 11,000 bbls at other points are reported.

REFINED.

The market is steady at former quotations. There is a trifle easier feeling in the New York market, but no change in that direction here. We quote at 11½c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 14¾c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Sales of 1,000 bbls at 11¾@ 12c.

OIL BARRELS

are steady at $1 30 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—The *Herald* says: The tendency of the market was still upward. The Free House show a remarkable advance in refined over Saturday's quotations, and a feeling of firmness pervades the feeling of refiners' markets of the world.

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 92
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 94¾
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 97½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 95
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 96
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 95
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 97½
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 73½
3,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 73¾
1,500 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 73
5,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 77½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 78¾
2,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 80
5,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 85
3,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 86½
6,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells, spot	1 87½
2,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells, spot	1 73½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells, spot	1 75
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells, spot	1 80
3,500 bbls, river district, Union, at wells, spot	1 82½
4,000 bbls, river district, Union at wells, spot	1 82½
2,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells, spot	1 55
3,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells, spot	1 62½
3,000 bbls, river district, Karns, at wells, spot	1 63½
6,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells, spot	1 65
2,000 bbls, river district, Relief, at wells, spot	1 90
3,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river district	1 92½
Livery, lines not specified	2 00
5,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river district	1 95
Livery, lines not specified	2 00
3,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river district	1 97½
Livery, lines not specified	2 00
3,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river district	2 00
Livery, lines not specified	2 00

NEW YORK, February 9.—Closing 8.—The speculative business has fallen off, and the market for refined has reacted a trifle, being quoted at 14¾c cases at 19½@20c crude in bulk at 8c, and 7,000 gallons sold at 8½ cents; naphtha at 12c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a quiet market at 14¾c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Market firm; standard white 14¼@14½c; crude 8c; cases 19½c; naphtha 12c. Petroleum nominally unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, February 9.—Market much excited and hard to quote; sales at about $1 90@ 2 00.

OIL CITY, February 9.—Market nominally $1 90.

ROCKSVILLE, February 9.—Market firm with nothing offered to-day at $1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 8.—Market quiet; oil generally held a little higher at $1 90 @1 95.

TIDIOUTE, February 9.—Market quiet but firm at $1 60 at wells.

PARKERSBURG, February 9.—Market not fully opened; United nominally at $1 79@1 79¼; Union at $1 77½; shipment $1 92½.

WOOL MARKETS.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Wool in fair demand and steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra, 50@52c; extra, 44@45c; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 50@53c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 49@50c; medium, 55@56c; coarse, 50@52c. Combing, washed, 60@67c; do unwashed, 45c; fine, unwashed, delaine, 48@50c; coarse and medium do, 46@47c; tub-washed, 56@60c; extra and merino, pulled, 46@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 43@ 47½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 9.—General trade was checked by the intensely cold weather, but prints and and printed shirtings were in brisk demand with an upward tendency. Cotton goods generally firm, but New York mills shirting declined to 5c. Sprague's prints advanced to 9c, Wamsutta to 16, and Garner's solids to 8c. Ginghams active and scarce in medium colors. Worsted coatings and Kentucky jeans fairly active. Linen goods largely sold at auction to-day and brought good prices.

The Bessemer Anti-Seasick Channel Steamer.

The contractors for the Bessemer saloon channel steamer took her out for her second preliminary trial of engines. She left Deptford and Mr. P. embarked in her to witness the action of the engines and boilers on behalf of the Bessemer Company. As the trial was private, no guests were invited, and the only point of interest involved was the extraordinary speed at which the ship ran. The engines were not worked up to nearly their full power, but, after running for forty miles out on a speed of nearly fifteen knots by both common and patent logs, she returned to the

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 9, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.29	6	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
2 P.M..	30.52	3	50	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M..	30.67	1	55	N.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.55 Highest thermom.... 7
Mean thermom..... 23 Lowest thermom..... 8

Disastrous Conflagration.

The account of another large fire in our midst should tend to arouse our business men more than ever to the importance of having a good fire proof safe, to prevent the loss of their books and business records by an accident of this kind. We would call attention to the card of Hall's Safe and Lock Co., in another column. These safes have always proved reliable, and every business man should be provided with one.

Fire on the South Side.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box 143, corner Eighteenth and Sarah streets, yesterday morning, shortly after six o'clock. A room in the second story of the brick dwelling on the corner of Seventeenth and Sarah streets, was set on fire from bedding material coming in too close proximity to the stove. The engines all turned out, but no water could be obtained, on account of it being frozen in the fire plugs, and the fire was extinguished with buckets of water drawn from hydrants before much damage had been sustained. Several of the firemen had their ears and fingers frozen.

Church Dedication.

The town of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., is doing wonders in the way of building new churches. Only a short time since the Methodist church was dedicated, the Presbyterians have nearly completed a substantial brick church, and the Baptists will dedicate a beautiful structure to-morrow (Thursday). The services will be held at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M., and will be conducted by Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. W. R. Pearson, D. D., Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Rev. Leroy Stevens and others.

The music for the afternoon service will be given by the choir of the Sewickley Baptist church, and in the evening by the choir of the Fourth avenue Baptist church, Pittsburgh.

Conductor Fatally Injured.

An accident occurred yesterday morning on the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad, at Moore's station, by which John Chalfant, conductor of a coal train received fatal injuries. Chalfant left the city with his train about two o'clock yesterday morning, and arriving at the station named, found there some cars to be run upon a siding. While his engine was backing he attempted to get on it, when his foot slipped and he fell with his legs on the track, the wheels passing over and severing both limbs from the body. He was carried into a house near by where he received medical aid, which however, proved of no avail, and he died shortly after receiving his injuries. The deceased boarded in this city.

Female College Concert.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College last evening. There was present the usual large and appreciative audience. The performances consisted of an organ voluntary by C. C. Mellor; a quartet; a piano solo, by Professor De Haan; a quintet, by Miss Atkinson, and Messrs. Alexander, Horner, McCandless and Patty; organ fantasia on "Daughter of the Regiment," by C. C. Mellor; "The Rose Bush," by Mrs. Scudder; duet, "Teacher and Pupil," and other performances—instrumental and vocal—by Miss Ada Atkinson, Miss Kate Jamison, Mr. Alexander, Prof. Nichol and other talented performers connected with the college. The entertainment was highly enjoyed by all who had the good fortune to witness it.

Mayor Blackmore's Funeral.

The funeral of ex-Mayor Blackmore will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

At a meeting, yesterday, of the members of Mayor Blackmore's police force, the following action was taken:

A committee consisting of Samuel Irwin, James Smith, Patrick J. Carrigan, Charles Harris and Edward H. Warren, made the following report: The undersigned Committee of ex-policemen propose that all the old members of Mayor Blackmore's force do attend his funeral in a body, headed by John Irwin, ex-Chief of Police, in full uniform, wearing crape on the arm to distinguish them from the new officers.

The following officers were chosen: President, Seth Wilmot; Secretary, W. S. Musser; Committee, Messrs. Irwin, Carrigan, Smith, Harris and Warren. The men will meet at the Central Station at half-past 12 M. W. S. Musser will have command, assisted by W. J. Gordon. A committee was appointed to procure crape for the members.

Dan Rice In Bankruptcy.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Dan Rice, the famed showman, was filed in the United States Court yesterday. The list of creditors comprises upward of two hundred persons, including steamboatmen, showmen, hotel keepers, editors, job printers, and representatives of all the professions, as well as bankers, tradespeople and others. The principal creditor is G. R. Spaulding, the showman, whose claim is $26,570 34. About $10,000 is due steamboatmen, for boats chartered for circus purposes, in addition to the claims of Morrison Foster, $320; Moore, Nesbit & Co., $11 25; McCallin Bros., $140; T. F. Stewart, rent of lot, for show, $150. The list foots up over $100,000, and embraces creditors in nearly every State in the Union. There is also a claim of $500 for jewelry purchased of H. Franker, Dresdon, Prussia. Dan's assets are set down as "one suit of clothes, $75." The matter will come before Register Woodruff, of Erie, next Monday, for adjudication.

Central Board Committees.

President Nobbs, of the Central Board of Education, has appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance Committee—Messrs. Rankin, Craig, Miller, McEwen, Aughenbaugh, Lazear and Fennerty.

High School—Messrs. Wilson, Lewis, Harper, Case, French, Mason and Gutman.

Teachers and Salaries—Messrs. Pitcairn, Shaw, Devore, Caldwell, Schneider, Hemiup and McKelvy.

Text Books and Course of Instruction—Messrs. McEwen, Rankin, Aughenbaugh, Bell, Miller, Strain and Evans.

Miller Street School—Messrs. McEwen, Kehew, Berry, Wilson and McClurg.

Music—Messrs. Case, Craig, Caldwell, Turney and Tease.

Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Schultz, Vaughan, Schneider, Perry and McKelvy.

Evening Schools.—Messrs. Tease, Arthurs, Schultz, Devore and Strain.

Printing—Messrs. French, Pitcairn, Lewis, Turney and Mason.

Mute School—Messrs. Shaw, McKelvy, Kimmel, Lazear and McClurg.

Examinations—Messrs. Harper, Lazear, Bell, Arthurs and Fennerty.

Vacations—Messrs. Kimmel, Estep, Hemiup and McKee.

Legislative—Messrs. Gutman, Evans, McKee, Vaughan and Estep.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

On motion of Mr. Smith, it was decided that the duplicates of Alderman Bailie, tax collector for the First ward for 1873, be placed in the hands of Mr. Lyon, provided that Alderman Bailie's bondsmen are satisfied with the arrangement.

Mr. Reno, tax collector for the Eighth ward, having paid in $300 over and above the amount collected by him, it was ordered that said amount be returned to him.

Certain taxes, amounting to $1,500, which should have been paid to the School Board, but were paid to the city, were ordered to be refunded by ordinance.

The Controller was instructed to notify Tax Collector Kelly's bondsmen to pay the deficiencies in his accounts, or that suit would be entered within thirty days.

Kelly is Collector for the Eighth ward.

The petition of James Russell, for exoneration from tax on account of fire last 4th of July, was referred to a sub-committee.

In the matter of bids for furnishing dray plates for vehicle license, the contract was awarded to Mr. McKenna at five and one-half cents each. The only other bidders were Hewitt Bros. at six cents.

On motion of Mr. Caffery, the Controller was instructed to notify the Pleasant Valley Railway Company to pay its taxes for 1874 within thirty days, and in case of failure the City Solicitor is instructed to institute suit.

Adjourned.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Central Board of 1874 Adjourns—Organization of the New Board—Interesting Monthly Reports.

A regular meeting of the Central Board Education was held yesterday afternoon.

Members present, Messrs. Barker, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Evans, Fleming, French, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, Pitcairn, Finnerty, Rankin, Schultz, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Wilson, Nobbs, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the expenditures since the preceding meeting as follows:

Payment of teachers	$35,714 97
Payment of bills	836 98
Total	$36,551 95

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the report of the City Superintendent for the month of January:

Teachers employed—Males, 56; females 344.

Enrollment of pupils—Boys, 8445; girls, 8,073; an increase of 522 over corresponding month last year.

Average attendance—Boys, 6,915; girls, 6,388.

The evening schools have been well attended during the entire session, notably those where instruction was given in freehand and mechanical drawing. The attendance was double what it was the previous session.

The highest per cent. of attendance in any one room was 99; number of pupils not absent, 4,508; number of visits by parents and others, 1,352; Directors' visits, 986; rooms visited by Superintendent, 48; corporal punishments, 326.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Secretary also read the report of the Principal of the High School, showing average attendance as follows for the past month:

Academical Department—Males, 116; females, 80. Normal Department—Males, 0; females, 83. Commercial Department—Males, 87; females, 0. Grand total—Males, 163; females, 356.

There were two deaths of pupils during the month, viz., Miss Stevens, of the Normal department, and Miss Grafton, of the Academical department.

Since last meeting seven candidates for admission have been examined, five of whom passed to the Commercial department, viz.: 352, 353, 354, 356, 357.

The following students completed their studies in the Commercial department: Robert Montgomery Sterling, Wm. Hurst Blake, Frank Scott, James Kain, John Carmel Cameron, Winfield Washington Colville, Stewart Munn, William Henry Niebaum, Andrew Easton, Walter Warren Kirke, John Lageman, Henry Elias Juergens, Charles William Seibold, William Randolph Niebaum, Wilson Hooper.

The following donations have been received: A stone two and a quarter inches long, one and three-quarter inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick, brought up by a sand pump from an oil well, presented by Mr. Thomas J. Craig.

Seven volumes "Educational Reports," from Geo. J. Luckey.

"Dictionary of American Biography," from Mr. S. A. Clarke.

"The Great Schools of England," presented by Mr. Stephen Quinon.

"The art of Restoring to Rome the Navigation of the River Tiber," illustrated by sixty-three engravings; printed in the year 1685. "Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, a series of engravings with descriptive prose and poetry, by T. K. Hervey," and "Ten Centuries of Art; Its Progress in Europe from the IX. th to the XIX. th Century," with sixteen illustrations in the highest style of art. Donated by Mr. Joseph Hartman.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Rankin, from the Finance Committee, reported as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES.

Balance on hand January 1, 1875	$120,840 44
Receipts City treasurer, January, 1874	120,048 39
Secretary—Non residents	180 00
Overpaid taxes, Ninth and Tenth wards	121 05
Overpaid taxes, Seventh and Eighth wards	100 94
Warrants paid since January 1, 1875	$121,250 73
Interest due to January 1, 1875	3,559 96
Interest due for January to February 1, 1875	649 69
	$4,209 65

Mr. Lewis from the High School Committee, reported in favor of the payment of a number of bills.

Mr. Pitcairn from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported in favor of allowing one additional teacher to each of the Bedford, and Hancock districts.

All the reports were accepted and ordered to be filed.

The applicants for admission to the high school, recommended by the principal were taken up and admitted.

The Board now adjourned *sine die*.

NEW BOARD ORGANIZED.

The new board now assembled and on motion of Mr. Case, Mr. Alex Pitcairn was called to the chair and on motion Mr Chas. A. Kehew was appointed secretary of the temporary organization.

Credentials of new members were then called for and read as follows:

John Wilson, South district; Charles Evans, Bedford; W. H. McKelvey, Grant; Wm. McClurg, Wickersham; Joseph Beil, Dalston; George McKee, Lawrence; A. A. Gittings Colfax; C. A. Kehew, Lincoln; M. M. Schneider, Knox; George Tease, Washington.

The credentials were accepted and the gentlemen named declared members of the Board for the ensuing three years.

Permanent organization was then declared in order, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

President—J. H. Nobbs.

Secretary—Charles A. Kehew.

On taking their seats the officers returned thanks.

On motion the salary of the Secretary was fixed at $1,800—the same as last year.

The matter of pay of new teachers employed was, after some discussion, referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries to report a general rule as to commencement of time of new teachers.

On motion the President was instructed to publish the committee appointments, to obviate another meeting during the month.

Adjourned.

THE WOOD ESTATE.

Report of the Trustees—A Dividend of Ten Per Cent.

Messrs. R. J. Anderson, John J. Spearman and H. W. Oliver, Jr., trustees of the estate of James T. and Charles A. Wood, have presented a full report of their transactions to date, for the information of the creditors. The receipts from sales of individual and joint property, accounts collected, etc., to the present time, are $625,566 65. The disbursements were $308,589 65, leaving a balance of $216,967. Of the amounts paid out, $140,628 69 were individual claims under order of court; labor on mills, $20,419 80; insurance and taxes, $20,517 50; preferred claims for labor, $19,471 89; expenses, discounts, freights, Register's and Marshal's fees, $3,884 27; on collateral note due Mrs. H. Wood, $33,712 25; on collateral note due trustees under will of James Wood, $27,606 61; and other smaller items.

The trustees have in mortgages and liens on real estate sold, $168,791 99; bills receivable, $20,934 29; due from California and Texas Railway Construction Company $16,121 66; from Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, (indorsed,) $47,912 21; a total of $853,760 14. The trustees say that they had ofttimes thought to dispose of the mortgages and railroad bills receivable, but without success. As soon as they can be sold, a dividend of the proceeds will be made.

The following are memoranda of property remaining unsold, with the value given in bankruptcy schedules: 800 shares of stock in Shenango Coal Company, $200,000; 180 shares in Westland Coal Company, $50,000; 50 shares Butler and Lawrence Coal, Iron and Oil Association, $5,000; Wheatland Rail Mill, four blast furnaces, etc., $1,453,670—total, $1,708,670.

The trustees say: "The Wheatland Iron Works we have kept in good order, but the low condition of the iron trade prevented their sale. The location we consider to be not excelled in this country as a site for a Bessemer rail works. We beg to suggest to the creditors and the consideration of the practicability of their forming a company, and buying the works. The claims against the estate being mostly held in large blocks, makes the project feasible. If this course be pursued, the creditors become possessed of a valuable property,—expenses incident to bankruptcy proceedings are stopped—and the trustees will be helped to quickly close the business of the estate, and make a final dividend. We shall not relax our endeavors to dispose of all the property in our hands; but it must be apparent to all interested that the condition of the iron trade, since the summer of 1873, has been such as to render it impossible to realize on iron property."

Messrs. Wm. Holmes, B. F. Jones and J. H. Brown, Committee of Creditors, having examined the above statement, ordered that out of the balance due the joint estates, a dividend of ten per cent. be declared and paid by the trustees to the general creditors who have proved their claims.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, physician of the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending February 6, 1875:

Abscess of lung, 1; accident by burn, 1; accident by railroad, 1; asthma, 1; asphyxia, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 2; congestion of brain, 1; cerebro spinal fever, 1; chronic bronchitis, 2; capillary bronchitis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 6; croup, 1; cyanosis, 1; diphtheritis, 1; debility, 2; diarrhœa, 2; dropsy, 1; enteritis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 7; indigestion, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; marasmus, 1; malformation of heart, 1; meningitis, 1; measles, 1; myelitis, 1; obstruction of bowels, 1; old age, 2; pneumonia, 8; acute rheumatism, 1; acquired syphilis, 1; unknown, 1; uremia, 1; uterine abortion, 2; whooping cough, 1. Total, 68.

Of these, 67 were white and 1 colored. Married, 25; single, 41; widows, 6. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 33; other parts of United States, 14; Canada, 2; Germany, 7; Ireland; 9; Italy, 1; Wales, 2. Age—Under 1 year, 18; from 1 to 2 years, 9; 2 to 5 years, 6; 5 to 10 years, 1; 10 to 20 years, 5; 20 to 30 years, 7; 30 to 40 years, 8; 40 to 50 years, 4; 50 to 60 years, 3; 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 6; 80 to 90 years, 1. Localities—City wards, 66; Western Pennsylvania hospital, 1. Mercy hospital, 1.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Election of Officers—New Civil Engineer and Assistant Elected—The Pay Rolls—The Boiler Contract—The Question of Increase of Water Rents.

The Water Committee met last evening, Mr. R. B. Brown, Chairman, presiding.

THE MATTER OF WATER RENTS.

The Chair presented the following communication from Controller Snodgrass:

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1875.

To the Water Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Your attention is respectfully called to the fourth section of an act of Assembly, approved February 28, 1868, "authorizing the city of Pittsburgh to borrow one million dollars for improving and extending the water works," which provides that the interest shall be provided by Councils out of the revenue derived from water rents; and as the provisions of that section are applicable to the additional million borrowed by the city for the same purpose under the act of March 15, 1871, it will be necessary for Councils to provide for the interest thereof in the same manner and from the same source.

This will require your committee to recommend for the coming year the levying of a rate of water rents sufficient to pay not only the ordinary expenses, but the interest for the said two million dollars, as follows:

Interest	$140,000
Running expenses	100,000
	$240,000

R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

After some discussion, Mr. Harrison moved the appointment of a committee to consider the matter and report. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Harrison, West and Fulton were appointed the committee.

THE OLD WATER WORKS.

The pay rolls of the old works for the month of January were approved, as follows:

Salaries	$ 398 32
Lower water works	1,139 97
Upper	499 36
Forty-fifth street	290 15
Street hands	679 00
Bills for coal, &c	4,556 62
	$7,461 48

Officers of the old Water Works were then elected as follows, the nominations being made by Superintendent Atkinson.

Lower works—First Engineer, Thomas Harris; Assistant Engineer, Thomas Dalzell.

Upper Works—First Engineer, Henry Atkinson; Assistant Engineer, William Doyle, Jr.

Forty-fifth street works—First Engineer, William Doyle, Jr.; Assistant Engineer, Robert Jones.

It was then decided to elect a clerk of the committee and several nominations were made. Mr. James McGaffin was elected on the third ballot.

THE WATER EXTENSION.

After action upon several applications for exonerations the committee adjourned to the Water Extension rooms to take up new Water Works business.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read, Mr. Mitchell objected to their approval.

A motion being made and seconded to approve the minutes, Mr. Mitchell objected on account of a change of the record in the matter of a vote at the last meeting.

Mr. Anderson asked the Clerk to explain, which he did, showing that the first record made was on account of a misunderstanding.

After some discussion, the minutes as read were approved on a call of the ayes and nays, the vote resulting—ayes 11, nays 8.

Pay rolls were then approved as follows:

Civil Engineers bills	$ 151 85
Mechanical Engineer's bills	288 78
Foundations	310 35
Coll's quarry	1,306 23
Office pay roll	1,222 50
Hiland avenue reservoir estimate	550 53
First pair engines	4,347 68
Second pair engines	1,500 00
Frames and covers	172 00
October estimate, Snyder & Co	1,586 00
November estimate, Snyder & Co	4,000 00

Some discussion occurred on the Snyder estimates, but they were approved as stated.

CIVIL ENGINEERS ELECTED.

On motion it was decided to proceed to the election of a Civil Engineer.

The additional nominations of Charles Reichspfar, Isaac Morley and Thos. Roberts were made, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

Shields	4	Rowe	8
Morley	6	Reichspfar	1
Roberts	1		

Mr. Mitchell refused to vote, claiming that the vote of Alderman Mr. Kennedy's office vacant was illegal.

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Shields	4	Rowe	7
Morley	6	Reichspfar	1
Roberts	1		

The next ballot was as follows:

Shield	1
Morley	6
Rowe	5

Mr. Morley was, therefore, declared elected.

Mr. G. Fox moved that the office of Assistant Engineer be declared vacant, which was carried, and the following nominations were made to fill the place: Mr. W. A. McClelland, Mr. J. W. Patterson and J. E. Shields. On the first ballot Mr. Patterson had 11 votes, Mr. McClelland 7, and Mr. Shields 3. On the second ballot Mr. Patterson was chosen by 17 votes, Mr. McClelland having 4. The committee then adjourned.

LOCAL OPTION.

Protest against Repeal—Meeting at the Temperance Alliance Rooms.

The friends of temperance assembled in the Alliance rooms, yesterday morning, for the purpose of protesting against the threatened repeal of the Local Option law. There was a fair attendance, notwithstanding, the extreme cold; and the ladies predominated in numbers.

Mr. T. P. Hershberger was called to the chair, and Mr. Howard acted as secretary.

Rev. E. E. Swift, D.D. led in prayer.

The Secretary then read a letter from D. J. Rogers, of the House Committee on Vice and Immorality, addressed to Mr. Thos. H. Rabe, the substance of which was that, despite his best efforts, he failed to get the committee to fix a day for hearing both sides; that the repeal bill would pass the House, and that there was little hope for defeating it in the Senate.

General Lane, of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That this Mass Prohibition Convention of Allegheny county, in the name of our God and of suffering humanity, *earnestly* and *solemnly* protest against the repeal of the Local Option law; and,

Resolved, Further, that we request the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a joint resolution requesting Congress to enact a law prohibiting the manufacture or the importation of, or the traffic in, intoxicating beverages within the limit of the United States and Territories of America.

The resolutions were then discussed at considerable length.

Gen. Lane stated that the liquor men were moving hell and earth to obtain the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr. R. D. Nicholson held that the Local Option law was a contract, and that it could not be legally repealed. In case it was, the friends of temperance should appeal to the Supreme Court.

W. P. Shinn, Esq., of Beaver county, held that the Legislature was bound to protect the people of the State from the curse and blight of intemperance, and had no right to pass any measure protecting or legalizing rum-selling. To discharge their full duties they should pass a prohibitory law. [Applause.] He thought that the validity of granting licenses should be tested in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bryce wished it understood that he was for Prohibition only, and against bargaining with his Satanic Majesty.

The Rev. Mr. Phipps would advance step by step, gaining a little here and a little there until the monster evil was eradicated entirely.

The Rev. Ormond followed, and stated that already the temperance folks had sufficient influence with the Legislature to make them frame a Local Option law which had gone into effect in forty-two counties in the State, and should hold fast to this advantage.

Dr. Woods, Chancellor of the Western University, being observed in the audience, was called upon, and responded. He alluded to the fact that liquor men contended that local option did not prevent the sale of liquors, and that the Prohibition laws were a failure—that more liquor was drank in districts where the sale was prohibited, than in those where licenses were issued. The fallacy of these arguments was shown in the efforts made by the liquor interests to repeal local option and prohibition laws. The speaker cited Maine and Massachusetts as evidence that prohibition was not a failure, but a great public blessing.

The resolutions were then adopted by a rising vote.

After resolving to go vigorously to work, in all the districts, to secure names to the remonstrance against repeal, and appointing a committee to arrange the time and place for another meeting, the assemblage adjourned.

Republican Suggestions and Nominations.

The Republicans of the Eleventh ward have suggested the following names for ward officers to be voted for on to-morrow, Thursday, between the hours of four and seven o'clock:

Select Council (one to nominate)—A. G. McCandless, Wm. McConway.

Common Council (one to nominate)—Henry Vos camp, Wm. B. Hazlett, Albert Moore, Wm. E. Frazer.

School Directors (two to nominate)—John L. Pierce, Geo. W. Rankin, H. J. Hackmeister.

Alderman—Domenick Gallagher.

Board of Revision (one to nominate)—R. A. Reed, Charles F. Good.

General Assessor (one to nominate)—Robert King, James McGoffin.

The following nominations have been made by the Republicans of the Fifteenth ward:

Select Council—Stephen Dietrich.

Common Council—John A. Fox.

Alderman—C. Upperman.

School Directors—William M. Ramsey, K. F. Lange.

Assessor—John Wilkinson.

Judges of election—First precinct, John Orth; Second precinct, John Mathews; Third precinct, A. L. Pearson.

Constable—Wm. Sandham.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Stockholders in Court—A Dissolution and Settlement Asked For.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, Messrs. Shiras, Acheson, Brown, Hampton and Geyer filed a bill in equity, on behalf of certain stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, against certain other stockholders, praying for a dissolution of the copartnership and a settlement of accounts among themselves. The complainants in the bill are: John Herron, Eliza Jane Stewart, C. A. Stewart and Anthony Lewis, administrators of John S. Stewart, deceased, John Dickson, J. C. Dickson, Robert Dickson, John Welsh, Daniel Volz, G. J. Young, Henry Otto, Alex. Pitcairn, James Taylor, Conrad Ziegler, C. H. Armstrong, Wm. Crawford, Jr., Thomas B. Moreland, D. L. Mitchell, Wm. Shaeffer, Gabriel Weisser, Thomas Marshall, L. M. Morris, Joachim Weisser, Michael Graever, James M. Taylor, W. T. Taylor, Joseph Lang, S. G. Ramaley, Edwin Miles, Wm. Nesbit, Henry Stoelzenger, S. Shaffer, D. M. Shaffer, John Ostermeyer, Richard Thompson, David McClelland, Patrick Kane, M. Kane, W. Kane, John H. McKelvy, M. J. McKelvey, Conrad Bauer, W. H. Friday, Frederick Lippert, James McKay, Joseph Spencer, Mrs. Gerwig, Jacob Ahl, Charles Wettengel, Frederick Kirsch, John Doyle, G. W. Ketternbirgh, Peter Ludenbuehl, Conrad Van Buren, A. L. Reiman, Robert Liddell, Joseph Meyer, Anthony Meyer, Mrs. M. Fried and W. H. McCleary. The defendants are H. Armstrong, Jr., Francis Ardary, Bierman & Bro., J. S. Bradley, D. Z. Brickell, A. Carnegie, T. M. Carnegie, W. J. Dickson, T. C. Dickson, J. H. Dickson, Jake Hill, George Keyser, J. K. Lanahan, J. H. Nobbs, M. Rush, Andrew Kloman, James Littell, Joseph Irwin, Joseph Lowry, Wm. Smith, Henry Gerwig, R. J. McGowan and about 125 others.

The complainants set forth the organization of the company, in 1867, with a capital of $100,000, in shares of fifty dollars each; the fact that it continued to do business until November, 1873, when it suspended; the appointment of a receiver, and the virtual dissolution of the firm. The bill then proceeds as follows:

That upon John H. Bailey, Esq., who was appointed such receiver, taking possession of the money and assets of the firm, and upon investigating the affairs of said firm, it was made to appear that said firm was largely insolvent, and owed large sums of money to numerous depositories and particularly to the city of Pittsburgh and to the county of Allegheny.

That to enable said firm to meet its said liabilities, your orators have contributed, out of their own private estate, various sums of money, and executed and delivered to James Veech, Esq., as trustee for creditors of said firm, mortgages in different amounts upon their individual properties.

That many of the members of said firm have failed to pay or contribute anything to enable said firm to meet its liabilities, and, in other instances, many of your orators have advanced, for that purpose, moneys largely in excess of their just proportion of such common indebtedness, and are therefore entitled to be repaid such excess by and from the other members of said firm.

That owing to the great number of persons concerned as partners, to the complication of the accounts of said firm with the various depositories, and to the unwillingness of many of said defendants to advance anything, or their just proportion, to meet and pay the indebtedness of said firm, and to repay to those of your orators who have advanced more than their just and rateable proportion of said indebtedness, it is impossible for the members of said firm to make and enforce a proper settlement of the affairs of said firm.

Your orators hence need equitable relief as follows:

That said firm or partnership be declared dissolved and fully ended.

That an account be taken, by a master to be appointed by this honorable Court, of all and every the said co-partnership dealings and transactions from the time of the commencement thereof, and, also, an account of the moneys received and paid out by your orators and the said defendants respectively in regard thereto; and that the said respective parties, whether plaintiffs or defendants, be decreed to pay what, if anything, shall, upon the taking of said accounts, appear to be due from or by one to another.

Such other and further relief as the exigencies of your orators' case may require, and as to your Honors shall seem meet.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Mc Candless.

Keefer & Co., bankrupts, of Pittsburgh. Resolution of composition having been accepted by the requisite number of creditors, and, the amount in value, the same was approved by the Court and declared to binding on all parties concerned.

Henry Holdship and R. S. Warning filed petitions in bankruptcy, for themselves, with leave to file complete schedules hereafter. Orders were granted restraining execution creditors.

Assistant Attorney Reed filed an information for forfeiture against the distillery, building, apple brandy, &c., owned by John Semple, and process of attachment and monition was awarded, returnable on the first Monday in March.

In the case of the United States against this distillery, building, &c., owned and claimed by Wm. Britton, of Brownsville, a petition for the release of the property on bond, having been presented, the petition was granted on the filing of a bond of $17,000.

James M. Lambring, of Armstrong county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register for examination.

Messimer & Backus vs. James Lambring, Armstrong county, debtor. Leave granted to discontinue proceedings.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of Lauer & Co. vs. P. H. Hacke, previously reported, is still on trial.

A. A. Berthoud, for the Duquesne Savings Bank, vs. Michael O'Hara and wife. Action to recover balance on a mortgage for $25,000. Verdict for plaintiff, for $18,300.

George Calhoun vs. Lydia B. Coulter. Action in assumpsit. Verdict for plaintiff, $162 77. Motion for a new trial, and reasons filed.

Killian, Oberman & Co., for use, vs. Oliver Adams and wife. Judgment of non-suit entered.

Bell, in the case of Kler's administrators, vs. David Stewart, Alexander Hilands, Esq., was appointed receiver.

James Harrison vs. Joseph Lowery *et al.* Action in ejectment to recover a lot of ground in the Thirteenth ward, being lot 81 in Mrs. Denny's plan. Verdict for plaintiff, with six cents damages and costs.

Boatman's Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. H. B. Wilkins and William Bagaley, impleaded with Robert Finney. Action on a bond. Mr. Finney, as secretary of the company, gave a bond in the sum of $15,000, with Messrs. Wilkins and Bagaley as sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties as secretary. It is alleged that he proved unfaithful, and suit is brought to recover the penalty. The defendants became sureties on the bond of Mr. Finney for the first year for which he was elected, and were the only sureties he had during his time as treasurer, but the bond was not renewed at each of his re-elections. The bond was consequently good for but one year, the Judge charged, and as the defalcation took place during one of the subsequent years for which he was re-elected treasurer, the company could not recover on the bond. Under the Court's instructions the jury found for defendants.

Harry McGowan vs. Ralph Ord. Action for labor done. On trial.

In the case of the Union Insurance Company vs. Alex. Tindle. Motion for a new trial, and reasons filed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Dravo & McDonald vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Company; Rafferty, trustee, vs. Spear & Co.; Long vs. McKee; McIntyre vs. Badger; Lyttle vs. Olnhausen; Nation Trust Company vs. Anderson; Moore vs. Smith & Co.; Meinert vs Einstein; Burgan vs. Reiley; Hughes vs. Pittsburgh Valley Railroad Company; Davis vs. Hardy; Mechanics Savings Bank vs. Barton; Mellon vs. Ulery; Baughman vs. McKnight; Mellon Bros. vs. McKnight; Whitmore vs. Hill.

Common Pleas No. 3—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of William Chisholm vs. F. Schrader; action on a book account; verdict for plaintiff, $205 65.

In the case of Pierce, Sinnot vs. John Mullin, action on a contract, a judgment of non-suit was entered. The plaintiff contracted to build four houses for defendant on Second avenue. The steep hill in the rear of the place where the houses were to have been built was sustained by a stone wall, apparently secure, as it had been standing for years. After Sinnot had got the houses nearly up, the wall gave way, the bank caved, and destroyed nearly all the work. Mullin refused to pay until the houses were completed, according to contract. Sinnot brought suit, alleging that there was an implied guarantee as to the security of the wall. The answer was, was, that the law implied no contract as to the stability of the wall, and that Sinnot took the risk of its giving way. The case was tried before, and ended in a similar way. A motion has been made to strike off the compulsory nonsuit.

John Kennedy vs. William Henry. Action on a promissory note for $1,000, upon which defendant is an accommodation endorser. The defense alleged want of notice of protest. Jury out.

W. J. Dauerty vs. James Kelly. Action to recover about $600, alleged to have been overpaid on a transfer of some real estate in Wilkinsburg.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Fisher vs. Logan; Giltrap vs. Krause; Buente vs. Shoenberger & Co.; Carlisle vs. Federal street Passenger Railway Co.; Canfield, for use, vs. Malone *et al.*; Murdock vs. Hays; Halderman vs. McCreery; Evans vs. McElhaney; Huckenstein vs. Steadeford; Arthurs vs. McFeeters; City of Pittsburgh vs. King; Same vs. Gill's heirs.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of Stephen L. Ernest, a saloon keeper, who resides opposite Monongahela City, and against whom there are thirteen indictments for illegal liquor selling, was on trial all day yesterday. The prosecutors are the crusading ladies who reside in the vicinity.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Renn, (2); Thomas J. Snyder; James Lacey; John Andrews; Louis Miller (8); J. Robinson *et al*; Catharine Heilberg; James White *et al*; Eliza J. Ballott; Charles Diebold; Daniel Buss; John Guttendorf; Patrick Slack; Teddy Finn *et al*; Patrick Hughes; Frederick Fisher.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

Trying to Get up Another Election—Nominations for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer.

The farce of nominating candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer—offices that were balloted for nearly a year ago, and are now legally filled by the Republicans then elected—was enacted by some thirty-five or forty self-constituted Democratic delegates, who assembled in the Select Council chamber yesterday forenoon.

Col. Duff, Chairman of the City Committee, presided, with Messrs. J. S. Murray, W. C. Kerr, and others, as Secretaries.

The roll was called, when forty-one districts were represented, leaving sixty districts without even self-constituted delegates.

A pause was had in the proceedings, when Mr. John G. Graham offered a preamble and resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Hon. James Blackmore, which were adopted.

Col. N. P. Sewer offered a resolution "crowing" over the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Adopted.

Nominations for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer were declared in order.

Hon. J. M. Carson nominated Christopher Magee, Esq., for Mayor, and read a letter from John B. Guthrie, Esq., declining to be a candidate. Mr. Guthrie says:

"I was the Democratic candidate for Mayor last February, when I thought the election was premature and illegally conducted. My opponent secured a majority of votes as returned, and has, by trickery and management, obtained possession of the office. I have no claim to it, and cannot, consistently with my views of propriety, become a candidate while my opponent at the former election declines to go before the people again."

Ex-Mayor B. C. Sawyer was then named, but he declined, and Mr. Magee was nominated by acclamation.

Nominations were then made for Controller and Treasurer, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Controller—John B. Guthrie, 33; Thos. H. Davis, 13.

Treasurer—Frank Plunkett, 2); C. H. Paulson, 6; H. A. Freyvogel, 11.

Mr. Guthrie for Controller, and Mr. Plunkett for Treasurer, were declared nominated.

Mr. Carson moved that a committee of five, of which the chairman should be a member, should be appointed to wait upon the Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union, to endeavor to secure their cooperation in support of the ticket placed in nomination.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Joseph M. Carson, B. C. Sawyer, C. B. Strain and M. F. Cassiday on